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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XI Five cents a copy. BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 1, 1909. One Dollar a year. No. 1

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Strike in Pittsburg—Sidel Murderer in Hiding—Brandenburg Cleared—Another Horrible Murder—Wind Prevents Ascent.

LAMB BONE GRAFTED ON LEG:—A man in St. Louis had a compound fracture of the leg and rather than have the leg amputated, consented to have a part of the bone of a lamb's leg grafted into his. The operation has been successful. It is said to be the first of its kind in America.

MRS GOULD GETS INVOICE:—The sensational divorce case of Mrs. Catherine Clemmons Gould against Mr. Howard Gould is ended. Mrs. Gould was granted a divorce with alimony of \$36,000 a year provided she does not go to work for her living, which makes it impossible for her to realize her hope of going on the stage again.

URNS HAIR GREEN:—Because a bottle of hair restorer turned her hair a bright green, a New York woman sued the manufacturer for damages and was allowed \$500.

MURDERER OF SIX:—Rather than serve a sentence of twenty-five years in the Missouri penitentiary, William Murphy, hoping his sentence would be changed to hanging, confessed that he had committed six murders. His confession cleared up several mysterious murder cases.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED:—Seventeen men were killed and sixteen injured in a mine explosion at Wehrum, near Pittsburg, Pa., last week. The explosion was caused by gas. The mine has always been considered non-gaseous, and the miners were allowed by the State Inspector to wear open lamps.

GREAT HEAT:—The whole country is suffering from a great heat wave. Several have died from prostration in Chicago, and in New York 20,000 people slept on the beach at Coney Island in a vain effort to get relief while in many other cities great efforts are being made to prevent suffering and death.

STRIKE IN PITTSBURG:—After two days of suspended traffic because of a street car strike, Pittsburg has again resumed business. The cost of the strike is estimated at about \$300,000 for the two days. An agreement was signed by the street car company and the union men which is said will forestall any similar strike in Pittsburg for years.

CLEVELAND LETTER NOT FAKED:—Broughton Brandenburg has been acquitted on the charge of grand larceny, which grew out of the sale to the New York Times of an article purported to have been signed by Grover Cleveland. He is held on the charge of kidnaping Stephen Cananne his step-son, last winter.

TAX SCHEDULE COMPLETED:—After seventy days of debate the Senate on Monday closed its discussion of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The income tax and the corporation amendment will not be taken up.

WELLMAN'S AIRSHIP INJURED: Walter Wellman's airship in which he expected to make the trip to the North pole this fall was seriously injured by a fierce wind storm and it is probable that his trip will need to be delayed another year.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO RESIGN:—Prince Von Buelow, chancellor of the German empire expects to resign as soon as the finance reform bill which is before the Reichstag has been disposed of.

MARYLAND TRAGEDY:—A second horrible murder was committed last week when E. R. Eastman, alias E. E. Roberts, a New York broker, and a fugitive from justice, killed Mrs. Edith Thompson Woodhill, wife of a Los Angeles automobile dealer, and concealed her body in the river at St. Michael's, Md. It is thought that Eastman had been blackmailing Mrs. Thompson and she had threatened him that she would tell some things

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THE FIRST CITIZEN

After Ten Years Look With Interest On The First Copy Of This Paper—Items From Ten Years Ago.

The Citizen is ten years old today. This number begins the eleventh volume of the paper and the editor, in contemplation of that fact, dug into his dusty shelves, and dragged down a bundle of the first copies of The Citizen. As many of our readers have been with us from that day to this, and as the rest of the subscribers today are good friends, interested in our past life, we feel that it will be worth while to let them look over our shoulder, and see from what The Citizen has grown to its present size.

No. 1, Vol. 1, of The Citizen, was published at Berea, Madison County, Ky., on June 21, 1899. It is described in the heading as an independent weekly, devoted to the interests of the home, school and farm. At the mast head is the name of T. G. Pasco, as editor and manager. Under it come the following "Platform."

"This paper aims to bring the best reading to every fireside. Reading is a great thing, but it makes a big difference what you read.

The Citizen brings, first of all the news—not every tale of crime or horror, but the important news—the news from Washington and the State capital, from our soldiers in far off islands, from our neighbors everywhere. For the young folks we have a story and a Bible lesson for housewives a few new ideas each week which should lighten their labors; for the farmer come valuable hints which will help him to make more from his land and cattle.

We propose to get the best ideas that can be found on all such practical and important matters and pass them around among our readers. The resources of Berea College are not for its students alone. The editor of this paper can at any time step into the largest College library in the State, and he has engaged several of the most distinguished instructors in the College to take charge of special departments in the paper. Those who are visited by The Citizen will know what is going on in the world. Every week it will tell them something worth knowing.

The Citizen is pledged to no party. It is every man's friend. It stands for the things which benefit all—temperance, thrift, kindness, enterprise, and education. And we ask all who believe in these things to subscribe for The Citizen."

It will be noticed that all this has been faithfully carried out and more too. In only one thing has there been a change—the paper has found that it can best advance the interests of the people by becoming a faithful and enthusiastic member of the Republican party, and it has done so.

On the first page of this first Citizen, are a number of personal local items, many of which are still of interest. Here are a few:

Tutor Matheny studies in Oberlin this summer.

Rev. H. M. Penulman is spending a few days in town.

Miss Kate Coddington is spending a few weeks in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Rev. R. L. Brandenburg, of Booneville, is in Berea for Commencement week.

Misses Wood, Brooks, and Baker are planning to spend the summer at Chautauqua.

C. W. Gould, '97, arrived here Saturday from Ann Arbor, Mich. He will spend a few weeks visiting in this locality.

Mr. J. W. Ames left Monday for Arizona where he goes to try the effect of the climate on his health. By his departure Mr. Welch loses a very efficient clerk. It is hoped that the change of air will soon restore him.

(Continued on fourth page)

A dollar in a newspaper means a dollar invested in your own future prosperity, happiness and progress. Do you know of any better place to put it?

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

The Berea Republican Convention hit the right note Saturday in its expression of desire that a full, strong, Republican County ticket be put in the field by the County Convention this week. There was never a better time for this move, and in fact the time has come when no other course is worthy of the Madison Republicans.

There was a time when the superior wealth of the Democrats made a contest hopeless; but money is counting each year for less in politics. There was a time when the party was not united; it is now solid and harmonious. There was a time when the Democratic officers gave satisfaction, but now—!

Seldom or never have the Madison County Democrats put out so weak a ticket,—so poorly assorted, so ill-chosen, so little liked or trusted. Never has the ticket been so handicapped at the start as by the notoriously fraudulent primary of this year, where personal pledges and personal honor suffered if possible even more than did the reputation of the party. Never has so fair a chance been offered Madison republicans.

Last year's vote proves the Democrats weak, this year's primary proves it unfit; this year's ticket has made it unpopular. It would be cowardly not to make the fight; and with such a ticket as can be put up, there is no question of our victory.

A HEALTHY YOUNGSTER.

Today finds The Citizen entering upon its eleventh year—a healthy ten year old youngster. During ten years it has been here, growing weekly in strength and power, reaching out in all directions, making friends and enemies, finding its place in the world. Unlike a human youngster, it has been at work from the day of its birth, but like a human it has been growing all the time, and this is a pretty good time to stop and see how the little fellow is getting on.

Well, on the whole, we are proud of it. It has its faults, like most of the rest of us, and occasionally gets into trouble, but on the whole it is doing pretty well, and filling a large and necessary place in the world. It started out with a definite set of principles—they are printed in another column—and it has been, we think unusually successful in living up to the full duty of a newspaper. It falls down once in a while, but it is always glad to learn, and welcomes honest criticism, and keeps again!

First, it has given the news well, which is the first duty of a newspaper. It sometimes misses an item, and it is never possible to choose all the news so that it will suit every body, but The Citizen has managed to give all the most important things, and most of the local ones, and no one who reads it carefully will ever be far behind the times. Once in a while it has made mistakes—got things wrong, but it has never been its fault, but that of some one else who has given it misinformation. And only once in the ten years has there been an item which was such that the people referred to could get redress in the courts. Then it was proved that the item was printed in good faith. There has never been a case where The Citizen has knowingly misinformed its readers. That is a pretty good record.

Second, it has kept its promise to have something helpful for the home, school and farm. Some times it has been hard to dig up new and useful ideas but it has kept at it, and no one who has depended on it for those features has been disappointed. And on the whole the features have been improving right along. Some of the best things have come toward the last.

Third, the country correspondence has been greatly extended and improved. We get more items, from more places, better written, more interesting, and more worth while, each week. That is a feature we are mighty proud of. No other paper begins to do as well. And, while there are some mistakes, due to mistakes of correspondence, there are fewer than in other papers, and are getting fewer all the time.

About politics. The Citizen started out to be independent. After a while it was found that the best in politics in this part of the country is so much on the side of the Republicans, that it could do more good by working for that party, and it has since done it. But it has always been recognized that there is room for improvement—a little in the party and a terrible lot in some of the candidates who manage to get nominated, and so The Citizen has believed that in all friendliness to the party and its candidates, it had not only the right but the duty, to tell the truth about them. This is sometimes a hard thing to do, and has caused much abuse, but the paper has stuck to its guns, in spite of threats and attacks both open and sneaking, and has kept its record for fairness and truth clear.

And the youngster has made a lot of mighty fine friends. Our agents who suffer from the attacks of people we have been obliged to oppose, declare that it is a tremendous comfort to see the friends, and the kinds of friends, that The Citizen has. There are no better people in the mountains or any where else than the friends of this paper, and we are proud of every one of them. And we are getting more of them all the time—fine, loyal, enterprising, progressive, honest, clever honorable people.

And the youngster has made enemies, too. Ashamed of it? Well, hardly. The Citizen has stood for right, and honesty and fairness and truth. Naturally the people who are hurt by this do not love it. We are glad they don't. It proves we are doing our duty—it proves that we are some good in the world—it proves that we are filling a needed place, to have certain men against us. Any good man would be proud of the enemies The Citizen has. We are proud of them. They are almost as good a certificate of character and usefulness as our friends are. We hope to have more of the same kind just as soon as we can get them.

We have had to fight, too, a few men who are honest, but disagreed with us. They are not our enemies. We agree on most things, and work with them for all that is good, and our little disagreements are like family quarrels—sharp but not important. Such disagreements never leave hard feeling—such men are not our enemies. They are among our best friends, and if ever we have said anything that hurt an honest man we are sorry for it.

And so the youngster stands to day—well grown, but still growing. It has been strengthened in every principal it had to begin with—it has gained in power to offer good service and ability to help its friends. It has made a place in the hearts and homes of thousands. We who have charge of its up bringing are proud of it.

DON'T MISS THEM

Dr. Cowley's article on how to care for babies is flushed this week. You should not miss it as it is full of practical suggestions which any mother can follow out. There is an article about the Educational Association meeting at Irvine which you will want to read. It tells something of what Berea's teachers are doing. Next week another article will appear by Mr. F. O. Clark, on the Home

Fruit Garden. Mr. Clark has gone away for the summer to study more of just such things as he has been writing about for The Citizen. Then there will be some general suggestions for keeping well by Dr. Cowley. These suggestions should be printed on large placards and placed in the front of every school room so that children would be sure to read them. It is almost always possible to keep well if one takes care of himself. If you read what Dr. Cowley says you will know how.

IN WASHINGTON

Origin Of Tariff Bill—Corporation Tax—Chinese Loan.

Washington, D. C.

June 26, 1909.

Persons who learned in school that bills of revenue, according to the Constitution, shall originate in the House of Representatives, would be rather surprised at the origin of the present bill for the taxation of corporations two per cent of all their net earnings. This bill originated in the White House. It has been carefully drafted there under the eye of the President of the United States, who is not given any legislative power whatsoever by the Constitution. The President called in his Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham, his good friend Elihu Root, and various other gentlemen who are doubtless very patriotic but whom the framers of the Constitution would never have thought of in connection with the origination of a bill of taxation, and lo and behold these persons not only suggested but actually wrote out with care and detail this bill which is the most radical and unusual of all tax bills.

The Administration openly admits what was at first only alleged by its enemies, that this corporation tax bill is frankly intended to furnish a handle through which the central government can take hold of trusts and great business combinations. Thus the whole question of whether or not American business men can feel independent of the Government, or whether they must always calculate that certain monopolistic wrongs cannot be done by them without punishment—this whole question opened up for present discussion by the Senate and Congress.

Not that they will discuss it, as a matter of fact. Hot weather in Kentucky may not be news of national importance, but hot weather in Washington city has a very vital relation to the welfare of our republic. It is too hot to do efficient work here in Washington, and the Senate will give up and will pass the bill which the President wants them to pass. There will be no extended opposition on the part of the advocates of the income tax, who would under ordinary circumstances spend several months in expressing their views on the unwisdom of the corporation proposal, even if they did not succeed in blocking it entirely. They are putting up a brave front, but their courage is a hollow mask. Yesterday Senator Heyburn, who weighs somewhere between a long and a short ton, arose in his place and nobly declared, while perspiration trickled down his Roman lineaments, that he favored staying all summer and fighting the matter out by a tremendous battle of logic, as his duty to the nation bound him to do. Sad to say, this declaration was made to a chamber already emptied by the extreme heat. It may appear trivial to dwell upon so human a subject, but it is a fact that those Senators who are not too old to work in torrid weather are too heavy, with few exceptions, and there you are. The Senate will very quickly pass anything and everything that the Finance Committee and the President wish it to pass, and will scatter to various northern resorts to seek coolness. Yesterday when a distinguished Senator was calling at the White House Mr. Taft asked him if it was "hot enough for you Senators?" and was answered of course that it was hot beyond all the dreams of hope. But Mr. Taft insisted, saying, "Yes, I know that it is hot. What I want to know is if it is hot enough?" The Senator then understood that the President of the United States was frankly using a high temperature to drive the bill through Congress.

The debates upon the regular schedules have been dragging along this week as usual. Senator Beveridge made a great speech on the iniquities of the Tobacco Trust, which startled even the Senate. It appears that the American Tobacco Company has been selling short-weight packages by sanction of law ever since 1898 when they were authorized to do so to pay the war revenue taxes. Senator Aldrich and the Finance Committee were forced to admit the justice of Mr. Beveridge's arguments, and the result is that the Tobacco Trust, that most flagrant and evil of American monopolies, will soon be hit hard by Congressional legislation. Senator Beveridge deserves the thanks of every man who has become indignant at this Trust.

In fact the rates of the tariff have been in many cases too high. The fol-

(Continued on fourth page)

THINGS TO THINK OF

Dividends From Encouragement

Are you a miser with your words of approval? Do you think of saying a pleasant thing or two when some one in your company does a good piece of work—and then reconsider your impulse, and keep silent?

Don't do it. Indiscriminate praise is senseless, and no business man of intelligence indulges in it; but there are excellent dividends to be gathered from the word of approval dropped at the right time—and on the right spot.

Increased ability comes from experience, and the man who is given a word of encouragement now and then is going to get experience, by going out of his way in your behalf. He will strive harder to make your business a success—and every time he does that he increases his efficiency.

Make your words of approval reap dividends for you.

They can do it; they will do it; and when you bring a smile of happiness to the face of the employee you have said something pleasant to, you are planting a seed that will grow into a tree of efficiency, bearing fruit for YOU.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Crabbe Not To Resign—Lightning Destroys Oil Tanks—Kept His Vow Prisoner Escaped—Hemp Tariff May Be Raised—Oil Gusher At Louisa.

CRABBE WILL NOT RESIGN:—The rumor that Prof. J. G. Crabbe State Supt. of Public Instruction is about to resign his present position and take up the presidency of the State Normal at Richmond has been denied by him.

DEEM AS SHE DREAMED:—Miss Florence Conway, a Winchester High School girl was drowned in the Kentucky River a few days ago in exactly the manner and the spot she had dreamed the day before she would be. As she had dreamed, the friend who accompanied her was saved.

L. & N. BUYS L. & A.:—The Louisville and Atlantic Railroad which runs from Versailles, Woodford Co., to Beattyville, Lee Co., has been bought by the Louisville and Nashville, the latter assuming full control July 1, with R. N. Hudson as Supt. It is reported the road will be extended farther into the rich coal fields of Eastern Kentucky.

OIL GUSHER IN LAWRENCE CO.:—An oil well has been drilled near Louisa, Lawrence Co., and is gushing oil at the rate of 350 gallons a day. Operators are flocking into Louisa, and if more oil is found, oil prospecting in the Big Sandy Valley will be revived.

KEPT VOW:—Dr. T. D. Greenley, the oldest physician in the state died at Louisville, aged 82. He took a vow in 1844 never to shave until Henry Clay was elected president and kept it.

JUDGE HAS CLOSE CALL:—Word has come from Jackson, Breathitt Co., that County Judge S. S. Taulhee narrowly escaped being shot there by John and Norman McCoy who were working for him. The McCoy's are related to the famous Pike Co., McCoy of feud fame.

PLAYS JOKE ON GOVERNOR:—Some practical joker, looking for excitement, telephoned to Gov. Willson last Saturday night that a mob of three or four hundred men was forming to lynch a young negro accused of attempting to assault a four year old white girl at Georgetown. The Governor immediately ordered out the state troops. But before they could be gotten together it was found out by communicating with the Georgetown police that there was no truth in the rumor, and that there was no feeling against the boy, many believing him innocent of the charge.

HEMP TARIFF MAY BE DOUBLED:—Senator Bradley has succeeded in having passed in the Senate an amendment making the tariff on hemp and tow of hemp two cents a pound.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS OIL TANKS:—In a storm Sunday afternoon, lightning struck four big oil tanks at Torrent, in Wolfe Co., and about 35,000 gallons of crude petroleum were destroyed, along with several buildings. The loss is estimated at from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

ESCAPES THROUGH WINDOW:—While being taken from Jackson to Campton by a sheriff, Wm. Armstrong an alleged "bootlegger" jumped from the train window and before the train could be stopped made his escape.

TWO MEN DROWNED:—The great

(Continued on fourth page.)

TEACHERS! NOTICE!

The success of "Teaching a District School," by Prof. Dinsmore has been so great that there has been a growing demand for

MORE BY DINSMORE

He is going to meet this demand, and THE CITIZEN, which first printed his first book, is going to have the right to print this first. It fills out the other, meets your needs, is just what you want, and you will find it

IN THE CITIZEN

IT BEGINS SOON! WATCH FOR IT! SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THANE
AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF THE HOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
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SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, in 1906, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. A Miss Smith was mentioned apparently as a conspirator. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith and Archie. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate is Edwin S. Keatcham. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated a hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith, despite her alleged kidnapping plot. Archie mysteriously disappeared in Frisco. Blood in a nearby room at the hotel caused fears for the boy's life. The lad's voice was heard over the telephone, however, and a minute later a woman's voice—that of Miss Smith. Col. Winter and a detective set out for the empty mansion owned by Arnold, a Harvard graduate. They were met with an explosion within. Mercer appeared. He assured Winter that Archie had returned. The colonel saw a vision flitting from the supposedly haunted house. It was Miss Janet Smith. Col. Winter to himself admitted that he loved Miss Smith. Mercer told Winter that Archie had overheard plans for a coup and had been kidnaped. One of Archer's friends on returning the boy to his aunt had been arrested for speeding and when he returned from the police station to his auto the lad was gone. Mercer confessed he was forcibly detaining Keatcham. Mercer told his life story, relating how Keatcham and his secretary, Tracy, and a railroad which was the pet project of the father of his college friend, Endicott Tracy, Aunt Rebecca saw Archie in a cab with two men. Then he vanished. She followed in an auto, into the Chinese district.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.
But he missed his deserved commendation; indeed, he forgot it himself; because, as he looked back at the horses rearing on the sudden check and toying their nuburn manes, then ran his scrutiny behind them to the back, he perceived no life in it; and when his own passenger jumped with amazing nimbleness from her seat and flung the crazy door wide open, she recoiled, exclaiming: "Where are they? Where did you leave them?"

"Leave who?" queried the hackman. "Say, what you stoppin' me fur? Run'n' into me with your devil-wagon! Say!"—then his wrath trailed into an inarticulate mutter as he appreciated better the evident quality of the gentleman before him.
"You may be mixed up in a penitentiary offense, my man," she said, placidly. "It is a case of kidnaping. Where did you leave that boy who was in the cab? If you give us information that will find him, there's five dollars; if you fool us—well, I have your number. Where did you leave the boy?"

"Why, there was a cop with 'im—a cop and a gentleman. Ain't you got hold of the wrong party, lady?"
"A brown-haired boy in a gray suit with a blue cravat—you know he was in your cab. And how do you know it was a real policeman?"
"Or he wasn't helping on the deviltry if it was?" sneered the chauffeur, who had now become a full-fledged partisan. "Ain't you lived in this burgle long enough to find out how to make a little mazzama on the side? You're too good for Frisco. Heaven is your home, my Christian friend."

"Cut it out!" retorted the man. "I guess I know how to find my way round as well as the next man—"
"Certainly you do," soothed Mrs. Winter, who was fingering a crisp new five-dollar bank note. "And you are no kidnaper, either; you made no bargain with those men—"
"Sure I didn't!" agreed the hackman, "nor I ain't standin' for kidnaping, neither. Why, I got kids of my own, and my women shed broom me over the house if I was to do them games. Sny, I'll tell you all I know. They got off, then three, at that corner, and I was to drive fast 'a I could three blocks ahead and then git home any old way. And that's God's truth, I—"

"You didn't see where they went?" Mrs. Winter was quietly insistent.
"No, I didn't. I guess I was a dumb fool not ter notice, but they paid me well, and I'd a bad thirst, and I was bliking to a piece I know for beer; and that's—"
"Did the boy seem willing?"
"He didn't do no kicking as I seen." A few more questions revealed that the man had unpacked his full kit of information. He had never seen either of the men before. The gentleman—yes, he was sure he was a gentleman; he wasn't no swell confidence guy; he was the regular thing—gentleman engaged him to take a party to the Chinese quarter; he'd tell where to stop; didn't need a guide; only wanted to make a few purchases, he said, and he knew where the things was; yes, ma'am, that was all; only down there on Market street, or maybe—why, somewhere near by—he attack his head out and told him to turn the corner, and then he kept telling him to turn corners, until finally he told him to stop and they got out.
Mrs. Winter gave the man the bank note, counseling him to keep his eyes open for the two men and the boy, and to report to her at the Palace hotel, giving his number, should he see either man or boy. It would be very well worth his while.
The chauffeur did not interrupt, but he shook his head over the departing

hack. "He'd ought to have known it wasn't on the square, but these hack drivers ain't got good sense even when they're, so to speak, sober, which ain't often," he solloquized. "Well, lady, if they've took to the Chinese quarter, we'd better be looking up a Cbink to help us, I guess. I know a fairly decent one—"

"I think I know a better," interrupted Mrs. Winter, with a faint smile. She had detected a suppressed pity in the man's regard. "Motor slowly along the street. There is a shop, if I can find it, where there ought to be a man—"
"Man you know? Say, lady, I guess I better go in with you, if you don't mind—"

"No; stay in your car. You don't know how safe I am. Not only my gray hair protects me, but I have only to say a few words and any of these men will fight for me if necessary. But this is in confidence—just between us, you understand. You are not to repeat it, ever."
She looked at him with a frank smile, and involuntarily his hand went up to his cap. "What you say goes, lady. But jest remember I'm right here, spark go along all the time, ready to throw her wide open when you step in; and—his voice sank—"I ain't absolutely unprepared for a scrap, either."

"I understand," said she, looking at him keenly, and a few moments later she stepped briskly into the shop before which he halted with a little lightning of the heart because of this unconfident knight of the lever. The shop itself was like any one of a score on the street, crowded with oriental objects, bizarre carvings of ivory and jade, daggers and strugs of chess, swords, gorgeous, embroidered robes of silk and gold in a huddle over a counter or swinging and gleaming in the dusky background, squat little green and brown gods with puffy eyelids, smiling inscrutably amid shoes and fans and Chinese lanterns of glass and bronze, glittering with beads—in all these, like the score about it; yet the clean windows and a certain order within gave it a touch out of the common. A man and a boy served the shop, both in the American dress, with their pigtails tucked under the visorless caps. Both greeted her in the serene oriental fashion, bowing and smiling, their obsequious courtesy showing no smallest sign of the surprise which the sight of an unattended woman must have given them.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Winter was aware that both, under their lowered eyelids, took cognizance of that soft-carven disk of jade among the lines on her breast. She asked the man if he had seen a lad and an older man, or if it might be two older men, one a policeman, come into that or any other neighboring shop. She explained that the lad was her grand-nephew and was lost (she echoed the harsher word, for she had no desire to set afoot a rumor which might bring the police upon her). She named a sum large enough to kindle a sudden gleam in the boy's eyes, as the reward awaiting the lucky man who might put her on the right track. But her words struck no responsive spark from the Chinaman's veiled gaze. In perfect English and a very soft voice he avowed ignorance and sympathy with the same breath.

And all the while she could feel his glance slant down at the jade ornament.
"Send the boy to look in the shop next door," said she. As she spoke she raised the charm between her thumb and her first two fingers, looking at him directly. Her tone was that of command, not request. He frowned very slightly, making an almost imperceptible gesture, to which she returned a single Chinese phrase, spoken so low that had he not expected the words they had been indistinguishable to his ear. Instantly he addressed the boy rapidly in their own language. The boy went out. The master of the shop returned to Mrs. Winter. His manner had utterly changed; the tradesman's perfunctory deference was displaced by an almost eager humility of bearing. He would have her at—there were a few consecrated American arm chairs, in grotesque contrast to all their accompaniments—he prostrated himself before her; he put himself at her service; still to her trained eye there was a corner of his mind where incredulity wrestled with a stronger emotion.
"Do not fear," she said, gently. "It is really my own, and he gave it to me himself, almost 30 years ago. He was hardly 30 years old himself then. You see, my husband had been so fortunate as to do him a kindness. It was he who had it first. When he died it came to me, and now for the second time in my life I am using it. I knew you belonged. I saw the sign. Will you help me find my boy?"
"Did your ladyship know he is here, in San Francisco?"
If she had not already dissipated any doubt in his mind, her evident relief blew the last shred away now. "Haven't you such a thing as a telephone somewhere?" cried Rebecca Winter. "Time is precious. Can't



He Avowed Ignorance.

you speak to him—have him come here?"
It appeared that there was a telephone, and in a moment she was put into communication by the shopkeeper. He stood in an attitude of deep respect while she talked. He heard with unsmiling attention her first Chinese words; he listened as she returned to English, speaking very quietly, but with a controlled earnestness, explaining that she was Archie's widow, giving dates and places, in no wise alluding to the service which had won the charm about her neck. Yet as he listened, insensibly the Chinaman grew certain that she had spoken the truth. Presently she turned to him. "He wishes to speak to you," she said, and went back to the shop. She sighed and one sighs from whose heart a great burden rolls. "To find him here, and still grateful!" she was thinking. "What wonderful good fortune!"

She sat down, and her face grew dreamy. She was no longer thinking of Archie. Her vision was on another face, another scene, a time of peril, when almost against her reason her instinctive woman's recoil of pity for a fellow-creature in danger of unthinkable torture had been so intense that she had more than acquiesced in her husband's plan of risking both their lives to save him; she had impelled him to it; she had overcome his terror of the risks on her account. "It is only death we have to fear, at worst," she had argued. "We have the means to escape in a second, both of us, from anything else; and if we run away and leave this poor wretch, who hasn't done anything but love his country, just as we love ours, and be too civilized for his trifling oratory, pusillanimous country-people to understand, to get slashed to pieces by their horrible ling-ling—whatever they call it—Archie! Winter, don't you reckon we shall have nightmares as long as we live?"

Thirty years ago—yet it seemed like yesterday. Distinctly she could hear her husband's voice; it had not come back to her with such reality for years; it was more real than the creak of the street outside; and he heard was heating faster for his words: "Becky, there never was a woman like you! You could make a dead man hop up and fight, bless you!"
"Your ladyship"—it was the shopkeeper back again; he had lived in England, and he offered the most respectful western title of his knowledge—"your ladyship may be cheerful. All will be done of the best. The young gentleman will be back tonight. If your ladyship will now let us to the hotel."
Mrs. Winter bowed slightly; she was quite her self-possessed self again. "I will go certainly," she said, "but I shall hope to see you, also, tonight; and meanwhile, will you accept, as a token from a friend who trusts you, this?" She took a little gem-crusted watch from her bosom and handed it to him. Her manner was that of a queen who rewards her general. And she left him bowing low. She entered the motor car. It was no longer a lone motor. Another car steamed and snorted near by, in which sat the

amiable banker from Iowa, his wife and Janet Smith.
It took only a moment to transfer a passenger, to explain that she hoped to find the boy who had been lost—no, she would not use such a strenuous word as kidnaped—and would they complete their kindness by not mentioning the affair to any one? One hated so to get into the papers. And would they let her see them again to thank them? Then, as she sank back on the cushions, she remarked, as much to the expectant chauffeur as to Janet: "Yes, I think it is all right. I think we shall see Archie tonight."

CHAPTER XII. A Blow.

There was no one but Mrs. Winter to welcome the colonel when, jaded, warm and dusty, he tapped on Aunt Rebecca's parlor door. Mrs. Millicent was bristling with a sense of injury; one couldn't touch her conversationally without risk of a scratch. The colonel put up the shield of his unsuitable appearance, his fatigue and his deplorable need of a bath, and escaped into his own apartment. But he made his toilet with reckless haste. All the time he was questioning his recent experience, trying to sort over his theories, which had been plunged into confusion by Mercer's confession. "I suppose," he reflected, "that I had no right to give Mercer that hint at the door." The hint had been given just as they parted. It was in a single sentence:
"By the way, Mercer, if that pillar in the patio is of importance in your combination, you would better keep an eye on it; it has a trick of cracking."

"The devil it has!" grunted Mercer. Then he thanked him, with a kind of reluctant admiration in his tone.
"You are sure you don't object to my detective's staying?" questioned the colonel.
"No, sir; prefer to have him. You told him to have his men in and overhaul the house?"
"I did. I warned you I should have to. You promise there shall be no racket? But I—I think I'll take Haley."

"Thank you. That's right kind of you, sir. Good-by, sir."
This had been the manner of their parting—assuredly a singular one, after the sinister suspicions and the violent promises which the soldier had made himself in regard to this very man. After leaving, he had motored into town, down to the police courts, to discover no records of the arrest and no trace of Archie. Thence, discouraged, perplexed and more worried than he liked to admit, he had repaired to the hotel. His aunt was gone, Miss Smith was gone, and Randall could only relate how Mrs. Winter had leaped like a bird, sir, into a big red motor car and gone off, and then Miss Smith and a lady and gentleman had got into a white car and gone off in the same direction.

He was meditating on his next step, when Birdall was announced below. The detective looked as warm and as tired as the colonel had felt an hour before. Rupert was not eager to see

him, but neither was he anxious for the tete-a-tete with Millicent which awaited him in the parlor. Between the two he chose Birdall.
"Well," he greeted him, "did you find any trace of the boy?"
"Of course I did," growled Birdall. "They didn't try to hide 'im. They had him lodged in a dandy room with his own bath. Of course, he left his tooth-brush. They'd got him some automobile togs, too, and he'd left some leggings when he packed, and a letter began on a pad to Miss Smith—'Dear Miss Janet,' it begins. I am having a bully time. I can steer the machine, only I can't back—that's all. Say, the young dog has been having it fat while we were in the frying pan, for fear somebody was bethering him."
"But he is not in the house now?"
"No, nor nothing else."
"Nobody hidden away? Where did the groans you heard come from?"
Birdall flushed. "I do believe that slick deceiver you call Mercer put up a game on us out of meanness—just to get me guessing."
"That sort of thing looks more like the college boys."
"Say, it might have been. This thing is giving me nervous prostration. Say, why didn't you see the thing out with me?"

The colonel shamelessly told the truth to deceive. "I was called here. I was told that Mrs. Winter, my aunt, had seen Archie in the street."
"She was just getting out of a machine as I came up. Miss Smith was with her, and they had their hands full of candy boxes. They were laughing. I made sure the boy had been found."
"Not to my knowledge," said the colonel. But in some excitement he walked into the parlor. The ladies had arrived; they stood in the center of the room while Randall took away the boxes.
"Candy for Archie," explained Aunt Rebecca, and these were the first words to reach Rupert Winter's ears. "I expect him to dinner."
"Aunt Rebecca," proclaimed Millicent, "I never have been one to complain, but there are limits to human endurance. I am a modern person, a civilized Episcopalian, accustomed to a regular and well-ordered life, and for the last few days I seem to have been living in a kind of medieval mystery, with kidnapers, and blood-stains, and, for anything I know, somebody ready to stick a knife into any one of us any time! You people may enjoy this sort of thing—you seem to—but I don't. And I tell you frankly that I am going to apply to the police, not to any private detective inquiry office, as like as not in league with the criminals—thus ungratefully did Mrs. Millicent slur the motives of her only truly interested auditor—but real policemen. I shall apply—"

She did not tell where she should apply, the words being snatched out of her mouth by the sharp tinkle of the telephone bell.
Aunt Rebecca responded to the call. "Send him up," was her answer to the inaudible questioner.
She laid down the receiver. Then she put it back. Then she stood up, her silver head in the air, her erect little figure held motionless.
Janet Smith's dark eyes sought hers; her lips parted only to close firmly again.
Even the detective perceived the electric intensity of the moment, and itupset shut his fists tight, with a quickened beating of the heart; but emotional vibrations did not disturb Mrs. Melville Winter's poise. She continued her plaint.
"This present situation is unbearable, unprecedented and un—un—expected," she declaimed, rather groping for a climax which escaped her. Aunt Rebecca raised her hand.
"Would you be so very kind, Millicent, said she, "as to wait a moment? I am trying to listen."

Like a response to her words, the knob of the door was turned, the door swung, and Archie entered the room, smiling his odd little chow-up smile.
Janet uttered a faint cry and took a single step, but, as if recognizing a superior right, hung back while the boy put his arm about his great-aunt's waist and rather bashfully kissed her cheek.
She received the salute with entire composure, except for a tiny splash of red which crept up to each cheekbone. "Is it really you, Archie?" said she. "You are a little late for dinner day before yesterday, but quite in time for today. Sit down and tell us where you have been."
"Quite so," exclaimed Mrs. Millicent. "Good heavens! Do you know how we have suffered? Where have you been? Why did you run away?"

But Archie, who had surrendered one-half of him to be hugged by Miss Smith and the other to be clipped on the shoulder by his uncle, seemed to think a vaguely polite "How-de-do, Aunt Millicent; I'm sorry to have worried you!" to be answer enough. Only when the question was repeated by Mrs. Winter herself did he reply: "I'm awfully sorry, Aunt Rebecca, but I've

promised not to say anything about it. But, truly, I didn't mean to bother you."
Millicent exploded in an access of indignation: "And do you mean that you expect us to accept such a ridiculous promise—after all we have been through?"
"Quite so," remarked Aunt Rebecca, with a precise echo of her niece's most Anglican utterance—the gift of mimicry had been one of Mrs. Winter's most admired and distrusted social gifts from her youth.
Rupert Winter hastened to distract Millicent's attention by saying, decisively: "If the boy has promised, that ends it; he can't break his parole. Anyhow, they don't seem to have hurt you, old son?"

"Oh, they treated me dandy, those fellows," said Archie. "Miss Janet, I know how to run an electric motor car, except backing."
"I'll bet you do," muttered the detective.
Here the colonel came to the boy's relief a second time and drew Birdall aside. "Let me put the chap a little. You get downstairs and see how he got here, who brought him. They'll get clean away. It is late for that as it is. You can report tomorrow."
It was the colonel, also, who eliminated Mrs. Millicent by the masterly stratagem of suggesting that she pass the news to Mrs. Wigglesworth. He artfully added that it would require tact to let the lady from Boston understand that the lad had been found without in any way gratifying her natural curiosity in regard to the manner of finding or the cause of disappearance. "I'll have to leave that to you," he concluded. "Maybe you can see a way out; I confess my hands are in the air."
Millicent thus relegated to the ambassador's shelf, the colonel slipped comfortably into his pet arm-chair facing his nephew on the lounge between Aunt Rebecca and Miss Smith. Miss Smith looked frankly, charmingly happy. Aunt Rebecca looked rather tired.

"Of course," he remarked, "I understand, old man, that you have promised secrecy to the Fearless Stove gang, as we'll call them; but the other kidnapers, the crowd that held up your car and then switched you off on a side track while young Fearless was detained—they haven't any hold on you?"
"No, sir," said Archie; "but—you see, that strange gentleman and Aunt Millicent—I was scared lest I'd give something away."
"They're not here now. All friends here. Suppose you make a clean breast of your second kidnaping. It may be important you should."
Nothing loath, Archie told his story. Left outside while Tracy went into the office with a policeman, to whom he gave his assumed name, he remained for hardly two minutes before a gentleman and a "cop" came up to him, and the latter ordered him to descend from the machine—but not until they had found it impossible to move the vehicle. When they did discover that the key was out and gone, the man in citizen's clothes halted a cab and the officer curtly informed Archie that Gardiner (Tracy's traveling name) had been taken to another court and he was to follow. He didn't suspect anything beyond a collision with the speed regulations of the city, but had he seen a chance to dive under his escort's arm the boy would have taken it. Such chance was not afforded him, and all he was able to do was to lean out suddenly as they passed the Palace and to wave at Randall. "I wanted them to stop and let me get some one to pay my fine," said Archie, "but they said I was only a witness. They wouldn't let me stop; they run down the curtain—at least so far as it would run. It was like all those hack curtains, you know—all out of order."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OBSERVANT PEOPLE ARE JAPS.
Trouble Is They Are Liable to Carry It to Extremes.
The Japanese are a most imitative and observant people and copy everything they see with minute fidelity. A Newport man recently engaged a Japanese valet, who was very attentive and satisfactory.
His duties rarely took him into the kitchen, but when he had a chance of watching the cook he did so with extraordinary interest.
The cook caught a severe chill and left somewhat suddenly. The lady of the house was in despair, as she could not replace her.
At last the valet announced diffidently that he thought he could cook a little and the mistress gladly agreed to give him a trial.
The first thing he started on was the potatoes. He took off his shoes and socks and put his feet in a bath of hot mustard and water.
The lady wanted to know what on earth he was doing. He replied that he saw the cook do that when she was peeling the potatoes, and nothing would persuade him that this was not a necessary part of the process.

A Fourth of July Obstacle Race AND HOW INDEPENDENCE WAS DECLARED

IN MY young days," said Grandpaunt Mary, "girls didn't want to go in with the boys to play games."

Grandpaunt Mary shook her head and rocked peacefully, looking over her spectacles at Grandniece Mary, who was doubled up in a discontented heap in a corner of the rose-scented veranda.

"It isn't the games," wailed Mary, disconsolately. "It's a race—a Fourth of July race that I want to go in."

"Dear, dear child, you'll get yourself all hented up if you bounce about like that, and so you would in a race. We'll go and see the boys, and you can wear your pretty new white dress," commented Grandpaunt Mary, calmly, with no idea of further rebellion which she was arousing in her greatniece's breast.

And something else to see that's just as lively and that they don't have to pay for if they don't want to."

"The only thing for us to do," said Johnny, firmly, "is to get all the fellows together."

It was rather a sheepish lot of boys who later marched two by two up to the Evans place. The Evans meadow was by this time assuming a decidedly gay appearance, with its abundance of flags and garlands flying from fence posts and trees.

Tom as leader of the opposition called a parley. His overtures were responded to with suitable reluctance by Hunny as queen of the Amazons. "You know," said Tom, "you only asked for one obstacle race, and we're willing to let you girls have

"I don't want to be dressed up," Mary was beginning in a still greater outburst of revolt, when she was interrupted by a new arrival—a thin girl with bright blue eyes and bright red hair, who dashed around the corner of the veranda as if it weren't a very hot third of July indeed, and the hottest part of the afternoon.

"Oh, Mary!" cried the red-haired girl.

"Oh, Hunny!" cried Mary, "have you heard about it? These hateful boys aren't going to let us be in the races. They say they don't want girls on the program at all. And with our records, too!"



"And the Lemonade Free," Added Johnny.

"Who told you?" demanded Hunny.

"Tom," said Mary. That settled it. The news was evidently authentic, for Tom was Mary's brother, and both girls knew his word was not to be doubted. Besides, he was chairman of the committee on Fourth of July sports, which the boys of Douglass were going to hold at the village school grounds. An admission of 25 cents for grownups and ten cents for children was to be charged, and with the proceeds new suits were to be bought for the junior ball team. Of course, in some places the girls wouldn't have thought of having a part in so important an event, but the girls of Douglass and their summer visitors were very fond of all sorts of sports, and Hunny and Mary were members of a small group of girls who had come from big schools where athletics and gymnastic work were a most important part of the course. Consequently they felt deeply aggrieved at being debarred from participating in the Fourth sports.

"And it would be much more interesting if they had at least one girls' race," wailed Mary, bursting forth again with her complaint. "Everybody is always more interested in girls' events than in boys. I'm sure more people would go."

Hunny suddenly sprang into the air and began clapping her hands in the wildest fashion. "Mary, you're a dear, a dear," she cried. "I've thought of something and we'll do it, too. Bring your gym bloomers and come over to my house right after tea and tell Susie and Evelyn. I'll tell the rest of the girls."

"There, now," said Aunt Mary, "what is that child going to do?"

"I don't know, but Hunny does. Hunny's found a way," enroled Mary joyously, and she ran gaily off to look up her gymnasium suit.

half the events if you'll only combine with us. You can't make much money here, anyway. You can only keep us from making any at all, and we'll give you half the proceeds."

Now there was one very good thing about Hunny, which was that she knew when to make concessions. So she hesitated only long enough to tell the other girls that they ought really to forgive the boys, and then she straightway sent the judge's man to tack the following addendum to the white banners:

"The girls' sports will be held in combination with the boys' at the school field."

And the girls didn't take advantage of Tom's offer, either, for they didn't really want half the events. All that they wanted was a fair representation on the straightway races and an opportunity of enjoying that fascinating sport, the obstacle race. They didn't make quite as good time as the boys, for, after all, boys are pretty good at some things, but when Grandniece Mary came in in the lead of all the girls after having undergone the perilous adventures of the high fence, the fence to be crawled under, the low fence, the hurdle and the barrel with both ends out, even Grandniece Mary dropped her kiltting bag in her excitement and said she wished they had done such things when she was a girl.

On Fourth of July morning the boys of Douglass had a surprise. Tom Mason, Mary's brother, saw it first. It was a banner—a large white banner, which was swung across the main street from the post office to the principal grocer's opposite. Tom approached it curiously. On it he read this legend:

GIRLS' FOURTH OF JULY SPORTS.
This afternoon, between the hours of two and five o'clock the girls of Douglass will compete in racing, jumping and basketball on Judge Evans' meadow. Admission 25 cents for adults, 10 cents for children.
LEMONADE FREE.

"The girls' sports will be held in combination with the boys' at the school field."

And the girls didn't take advantage of Tom's offer, either, for they didn't really want half the events. All that they wanted was a fair representation on the straightway races and an opportunity of enjoying that fascinating sport, the obstacle race. They didn't make quite as good time as the boys, for, after all, boys are pretty good at some things, but when Grandniece Mary came in in the lead of all the girls after having undergone the perilous adventures of the high fence, the fence to be crawled under, the low fence, the hurdle and the barrel with both ends out, even Grandniece Mary dropped her kiltting bag in her excitement and said she wished they had done such things when she was a girl.



The Professor—Let me see! What day of the month is this?



"The Fourth of July!"

TUSSLE ON TOP OF PIKE'S PEAK

In Which Government Employee Was Fatally Injured—Fought With Two Tourists Over Price of Rooms.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 28.—After a desperate hand-to-hand conflict early Sunday morning on the summit of Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet high, John A. Clark and George Shipley, students of the University of Chicago, are in jail and Howard H. Robinson, government caretaker of the Summit house, is hovering between life and death at the St. Francis hospital, in this city.

The attempted murder was the result of a quarrel over the charge demanded by Robinson for accommodation in the Summit house, which is maintained as a resting place for those who make the peak trip. The fight took place in total darkness in the middle of the night, when the three men were the only ones on the mountain top.

The two young men say that Robinson attacked them because they awakened him, and they attacked him in self-defense. Robinson is still unconscious, and his version of the encounter is not known. The police officials of the city are making an investigation to find the real cause of the trouble, and will not place any charge against the men in custody until more is found out.

Shipley and Clark arrived in this city from the east two days ago. They were well dressed and seemed to have plenty of money and made a number of friends. Saturday night they decided to walk up to the summit of Pike's peak, a favorite trip of tourists in the Rocky mountain region.

They reached the summit and were weakened to the point of exhaustion by the icy winds and the blinding snowstorm. They rapped on the door of the Summit house, where Robinson was asleep. The latter admitted them and they had something to eat. After they had come back to the main room, which was illuminated only by the candle in a neighboring room a quarrel arose over the price of rooms for the remainder of the night.

According to the story of one of the men Robinson ordered them out. Then the three men, three miles above civilization, fought in a fierce death struggle. After several minutes of desperate struggling Robinson dropped back unconscious.

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DRIVEN MAD

By Daughter's Death, Gurney Kills His Father, Wounds His Sister-in-Law and Commits Suicide.

Quincy, Ill., June 28.—George Gurney, 56, foreman for Black & Laird, general contractors, of New Orleans, Sunday shot and instantly killed his father, Dr. Seneca Gurney, seriously wounded his sister-in-law, Mrs. Seneca Gurney, Jr., aged 37, and killed himself.

The family had planned to go on an excursion to Springfield, Ill., but after breakfast Gurney called his sister-in-law to his room, told her he felt ill and would not accompany them. She expressed sympathy for him, when he pulled a magazine revolver from under the bed clothes and shot her in the neck. Dr. Gurney rushed in to help her and was shot in the head. The murderer then shot himself in the brain.

His health and worry over the death of his daughter are believed to have driven Gurney insane.

Dynamite Works Havoc in Chicago.

Chicago, June 28.—An explosion supposed to have been caused by dynamite did untold damage in the business district here Sunday night, injuring two or three persons severely and wrecking stores and windows for a block near Clark and Washington streets. The exact nature of the explosion remains a riddle, because of the great amount of debris thrown around the alley where it occurred. It is probably another in the series of gamblers' war bombs that have mystified the police of this city for two years. Bomb No. 30 in the series wrecked a saloon a few nights ago.

Chinese Attack American Officer.

Peking, June 28.—Hazrah Ali, a surveyor in the India service, and Mr. Sowerby, interpreter, both attaches of the meteorological expedition under Lieut. Clark, an American officer, were attacked June 21 by natives 20 miles south of Lanchow, the capital of the province of Kan Su. Hazrah Ali was pursued three miles and killed.

Killed While He Prayed.

Chicot, Tex., June 28.—While J. E. Moser, 47, was on his knees in a church near here, Roy E. Burnham, 19, son-in-law, arose in his pew and fired three shots at Moser, killing him instantly. Burnham's wife, who had recently left him, was beside her father when the shooting occurred.

His Skull Fractured.

New Haven, Ct., June 28.—William K. Shepherd, instructor at Yale Sheffield Scientific school, suffered a skull fracture when an automobile in which he was riding with several Yale students was run into by another machine near Westerly, R. I.

High Diver Killed.

Beaumont, Tex., June 28.—Charles Harris, aged 30 years, professional high diver, was killed when making a dive into the Neches river from a 60-foot ladder, Sunday. His neck was broken.

The Philippian Jailer

Sunday School Lesson for July 11, 1909 Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 16:16-40. Memory verse, 29-31.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts 16:31.
TIME.—About A. D. 50, 51. The same period as our last lesson.
PLACE.—At Philippi in Macedonia.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
I. The Story of the Frenzied Girl. Her Mental and Physical Trouble. Paul's Faith. Her Deliverance.—Vs. 16-18. The missionaries frequently went from Lydia's house within the city to the place of prayer beyond the walls by the river side. On several occasions they met in the streets "a . . . damsel possessed with a spirit of divination." This girl gave forth strange utterances and hysterical cries in her frenzied condition, which her masters interpreted as they wished.

"Cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God," etc. She seems to have been impelled to tell the truth, as some demoniacs were in Christ's time.

"But Paul, being grieved said to the spirit" as distinct from its victim. "To come out of her," and go away from her, not to return. "And he came out the same hour."

II. The Missionaries Thrust into Prison; Their Faith; Their Deliverance.—Vs. 19-26. The masters, having lost their source of gain, like the makers of silver shrines in Ephesus, stirred up a mob in the city and dragged Paul and Silas before the magistrates. The charge presented was that of throwing the city into confusion and anarchy by trying to convert the Romans to a new religion.

The clothes of Paul and Silas were torn off and the men were "tied up to the triangles, and beaten with the flogging sticks" upon the naked body (see 2 Cor. 11: 25; 1 Thes. 2: 2), till their backs were torn by the merciless blows. Why did they not escape by means of their Roman citizenship, as they did the next morning? Probably the clamor of the mob gave them no opportunity to be heard, and if they protested, their protests would be disregarded by the excited people. Then, all mangled and bleeding as they were, they were thrust into the inner prison and their feet placed in the stocks.

Songs in the Night.—25. "Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises."

"And the prisoners heard them." This was the beginning of the furtherance of the gospel through the suffering of the missionaries.

26. "And suddenly there was a great earthquake." This was the Lord's answer to prayer, whether it came by miracle, or was timed by special providence. "All the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed." Either by the action of the earthquake, or by the same supernatural power which produced the earthquake.

III. The Conversion of the Jailer, Deliverance from Sin and Death. Through the Faith of the Jailer.—Vs. 27-34. "The keeper . . . would have killed himself" because by Roman law he was responsible for the safety of the prisoners, and he would avoid by suicide the disgrace of an execution.

28. "Paul cried . . . we are all here." Thus saving the jailer's life, for there was no longer a reason for his committing suicide.

29. "Called for a light." The Greek is plural, lights, torches or lamps. "Fell down before Paul and Silas."

30. "Brought them out." of the inner prison, into the open court, or into his own house. What was the jailer's motive in asking, "What must I do to be saved?" The motive was a consciousness of sin, of danger, of need, and of the goodness produced in Paul and Silas by their religion.

31. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Saved from sin, from its punishment, and to holiness and heaven. "And thy house." By leading his family to the same faith.

IV. The Missionaries Released and Sent on Their Way.—Vs. 35-40. The next morning the magistrate, learning what had taken place, sent officers to quietly release Paul and Silas, as the easiest way to save trouble. But Paul knew a better way, and stood upon his rights, quite as much for the good of the young church as for himself. "They have beaten us openly, uncondemned," without trial, and legal decision that they were guilty according to Roman law. "Being Romans," and exempt from stripes and torture. "Let them come themselves and fetch us out."

38. "They feared, when they heard," etc. The crime was regarded as treason, and those who committed it were liable to degradation from office, confiscation of property, and perhaps death. As the result, the magistrates apologized, and requested them to leave the city, which they did with dignity, and for the peace and good of the infant Philippian church.

Had they remained, there might also have been opposition; while by leaving Luke with the church (as we learn from the change of pronouns "we" to "they"), there was a peaceful but large growth of the Christian community. From a comparison with what follows it appears that Timothy went with Paul and Silas.

"Two words of Jesus in this lesson can mean everything to every one of us." Follow Me. What will your answer be to-day? He calls you now. Will you follow him trustfully into danger, into safety, into glorious service?

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ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:
FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.
Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)
On board, refund in full.
On room and "Special Expenses," (see below) there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1909.
The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1910.
The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.
For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—
The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.
That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

TEMPTATIONS IN WAY OF COLLEGE BOYS

President Patterson of State University Scores Saloons of Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., June 1.—In his annual report of the condition and progress of the State University, President Patterson, in speaking of the habits of the boys, sets forth in unmistakable language the immoral, licentious, unlawful conditions prevailing in that city in connection with the saloons. The conditions in Lexington, President Patterson says are not unlike the conditions in the other cities, but he urges the trustees and others in authority to look and think carefully over the situation, and aid in finding some means of saving the boys. The conduct and behavior of the boys during this year, he says, have been as good as usual, but, adds, there are undercurrents of vice manifest in the low grades of male students as well as in the countenances of the unfortunate youths who become a prey of intemperance and licentious habits.

THE SALOONS.

The allurements of the saloons, says President Patterson, with its free lunch tempt many from the habits of sobriety and restraint. The habit of intemperance is not the only vice that the college students fall heir to in Lexington, for President Patterson says that many of them have lost considerable sums of money at the gaming tables and in the faro banks found in connection with these drink establishments, but still worse he adds there are many students who frequent dens of iniquity where soul and body are wrecked by lascivious indulgence.

PLAY FOR STUDENTS.

Exceptional inducements are offered to the students by the saloons and gamblers of Lexington, and President Patterson says that it is impossible for him to get only unofficial information, for if he did he would see that some were expelled and others would not get their degrees.

ALL BOYS NOT HEROES.

He says it is true that the boys who withstand these vices are the much stronger, but he says all college students are not made of the stuff of heroes. President Patterson says he does not know that legislation will do good, but says that the condition is one that should give every one interested in the university serious thought.

STATEMENTS BORNE OUT.

The statement of President Patterson bears out the report of the detective who has been engaged by the Law and Order League in investigating conditions in the Fayette capital. In this report the detective, whose name is withheld said that the saloons of Lexington have been openly violating the law by keeping open after the closing hour every night, opening on Sunday, and running gambling in connection with the saloons. These games he said, are not even on the square, as there are no restrictions.

According to this detective's report, the police officers know of the conditions but make no attempt to stop the proceedings. This pinch was told him by a lieutenant of police, whose name is withheld.

On the subject of gambling, the detective said:

OPEN GAMBLING.

"Permit me to report that I looked over the gambling situation in Lexington, and find that there is absolutely no restriction upon any game of chance, and there is probably not a 'square' game in the city. Over nearly every saloon in the central portion of the city is a gambling room all of them fitted up for extensive business. Over every saloon on Limestone, between Main and Short streets, is a full-fledged gambling room, where poker and dice games are running almost continuously, night and day. I visited several of them and witnessed the fleecing of a number of men. I saw in two of them the shifting of square dice to the loaded kind, and in each case the victim lost his wager. At the Leonard Hotel several poker games in which large sums of money played in part have been in progress since the races began. At all times there is a large game there.

"In a talk with Lieut. —, of the police department I was informed by him that the police know this gambling is going on; that they are aware where every game is located, but they stand for it."

THE OPEN SALOON.

Regarding the open saloons the report said:

"I spent Saturday afternoon and night looking into conditions here regarding the saloon problem. I found that there is a tacit understanding between the police who walk the night beats not to molest the saloons which remain open and do business after the closing hour at midnight. I even saw them enter the places after midnight and in talks with them was frankly told that the saloons were not bothered because the people want to get into them."

"Every saloon in the central portion of the city remained open after midnight, with the exception of the Phoenix and Leland Hotels.

"At 9 o'clock Sunday morning I started out again on a tour of inspection and will report the following condition:

"I found no difficulty in entering nearly every saloon in the business section of the city. It was not necessary to go in by a rear door. At every place the bartender wore his apron and was prepared for the day's work. Therefore, you must see at a glance that it is useless for you to expect to remedy such a condition save through the Mayor's order to close, and this is to be carried out by the police department. I know the saloons in the outlying districts are as open as in the central part of the city, with the exception of three or four where groceries are in connection."

As a result of this report such a protest was raised by the church people of the city, led by Evangelist Brooks, that all saloons were closed last Sunday, the Mayor issuing a strict order.

THE FIRST CITIZEN

(Continued from First Page)

Will Tatam contemplates moving to Berea, that he may educate his children.

We learn with regret that Bro. Parsons has resigned his charge at the Baptist Church.

Mrs. James Anderson has been seriously ill for the past two weeks. She is now better.

Hiram Richardson is beginning to look quite like himself again after a long siege of fever.

H. C. Burton has finished a picture of the Berea Band, which is a very fine specimen of the photographic art.

John G. Fee, Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius, J. M. Hart, and T. G. Pasco were among the Berea visitors at Richmond last Friday.

The Students' Job Print, with The Citizen, will soon occupy the first floor of Hanson Hall, thus having a good accessible location.

Will Watkins is employed in a sawmill four miles southeast of Berea. He walks back and forth every day. Will evidently is not afraid of work.

Estmer Hudson who left Berea last April for employment in Fontenelle, Wyoming, is enjoying his new work. He hopes to come back for school in another year.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Pantagraph has again changed editors. Judge Tipton goes into the revenue service and T. C. Adams is at the editorial helm again.

Misses Rankin and Hanson and Messrs. C. L. Hanson and R. E. Padlock enjoyed a very pleasant evening at a house party with Miss Crookes, of Kingston, last Friday.

All will be interested to learn that Bro. Fee has so far recovered that he has made a short business trip to Richmond. Even a dislocated shoulder cannot stop the indefatigable Jno. G. Fee.

Prof. Marsh, Stanley Frost, O. E. Nixon, and Chas. Palmer started Thursday night for Asheville, N. C., where they will attend the Y. M. C. A. Conference. Miss Embree is attending the Y. W. C. A. Conference held at the same place.

Prof. C. H. Poage, of Elliott Institute, Kirksville, Ky., is said to be an applicant for the Berea school this year. Miss Kate Coddington, who has taught the school so faithfully for several years, seems to be the logical candidate for the position of Principal.

The Lester mill has been sold to Josiah Burdette, who contemplates putting in a saw and otherwise extending his business. Such an industry should pay well here and will be a decided advantage to the town. If such employment could be furnished, many more young men could attend school here.

An other article on the page tells of the exhibition of the music department, in which Mrs. Marsh and Misses Ruth Todd, Margaret Elliott, Miller, Yocum and Padlock, Mr. Pope and John Mann took part. The address before the literary societies, the paper says, was delivered last Monday evening by the Hon. Wm. B. Smith of Richmond, Ky., at the Anniversary of the Literary Societies, described in an article of yesterday's column. Prof. L. V. Dodge made the opening prayer. Homer Martin of A. Z. presided and those taking part were Miss Mary Hoopes, of L. L. S., Miss Lena Wood, D. F. White of A. Z., Miss Ida L. Brooks, the Mandolin Club, Edwin R. Embree, of P. D., Marlon Frederick, A. Z., O. D. Tibbs, of P. D., and Miss Maggie Jones.

The advertising of the paper was mostly from Richmond, except for cards of local professional men. Among the Richmond advertisers were Bigger staff and Oldham, Joe's, the Reliable, A. Wilkes Smith, D. D. S., J. C. Morgan, D. D. S., and Covington and Mitchell. The Berea advertisers were, T. A. Robinson, Jeweler and Optician, E. B. McCoy, D. D. S., P. F. Shrock, college stationer, Burton the photographer, Hanson & Pasco's Livery,

The Berea Shoe Shop, run by C. H. Palmer, Center Street Art Gallery, C. I. Ogg proprietor, and W. M. Miller, Clothes cleaned.

County Correspondence had letters from South Fork and Conkling, in Owsley, Tyner, in Jackson, and Amble in Clay. An account is given of Dr. D. K. Pearsons's second pledge toward the endowment fund, and the germs of the Home, School and Farm Departments are to be found. The news of the day included the search for the slayer of Tom Baker in Clay County, and Bradley's announcement that he would enforce the law in Clay at any cost.

BEREA HONORED

The recent meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association at Estill Springs, while not remarkable in some ways, was the largest ever held, and thru the efforts of Mr. Crabbe, served as a fine preparation for the Whirlwind Campaign, which began Monday, and is now going on in all parts of the state. In fact, the Round Table discussions of the Whirlwind Campaign, presided over by Mr. Crabbe, were the most spontaneous and helpful of all the exercises, and were thoroughly enthusiastic, enjoyable and beneficial.

The watchword of the meeting was "Uplift Education in Kentucky."

The program itself included too many numbers, so that there was not time to discuss the papers as they deserved, and much of the real benefit from them was lost. A long list of papers was read and many were excellent. One notable address was that given by Dr. E. A. Lyman, of Ipsautic, Mich., author of Lyman's Arithmetic and other mathematical works, who has since visited Berea.

Berea College was well represented, both in numbers and in work presented, and one of her professors, J. W. Dinsmore, won notable triumph. The Berea delegation consisted in the following: Prof. and Mrs. Dinsmore, Miss Corwin, Messrs. Ellis, Lewis, Calfee, Faulkner, and the Berea Quartette. The last named organization was the entertainment feature of the meeting. It sang at every session and after each performance was re-called for an encore.

Prof. C. D. Lewis gave an excellent paper on "Science Course of Study" in the High School discussion, and as a tribute to his work was elected president of that division of the Association. Mr. Calfee, also contributed a valuable paper on the subject: "To What Extent Should we Try to Meet the Demand for Industrial Education in Our Schools?"

As a crowning tribute to the work Berea is doing, the Reading Circle Board officially adopted Prof. Dinsmore's book on "Teaching in District School." This makes the seventh state in which this book has been adopted. The Citizen is proud of having had the privilege of giving this valuable work to its readers in advance of any one else, and we are happy to announce now that we shall soon begin the publication of additional chapters on which he is now at work.

LOCAL TAXATION

One of the most important subjects for discussion in the "Whirlwind Campaign" for better education in Kentucky will be "Local Taxation" for school purposes. Below are some of the benefits of a local tax:

1. A local tax will provide more money for schools.
2. More money for schools will provide (1) better houses, (2) better

grounds, (3) better equipment, (4) better salaries for teachers, (5) longer terms, (6) high school facilities.

3. Better houses grounds and equipment will mean (1) better health and comfort of pupils, (2) more interest on the part of pupils, (3) more pride in the school, (4) more effective teaching, (5) more regularity of attendance, (6) increased values of local property.

4. Longer terms and better salaries will result in (1) better teachers, (2) better attendance, (3) better classification, (4) more effective teaching, (5) more pupils prepared for high school.

5. Better teachers and longer terms will justify a high school department.

6. More high schools and high school pupils will mean (1) more students who will attend college, (2) better preparation for life for those who do not go to college.

7. Local high schools will enable more pupils to obtain benefit of a high school education of some influence and at least expense.

8. Good local schools offer the best inducements for good citizens to remain in the community and for other desirable citizens to come in. The tide of intelligent and beneficial immigration flows toward communities that have good schools, and prosperity follows.

9. Local tax money invested in schools remains in the community and is invested in the uplift of mind and character of the rising generation, thus becoming a reliable asset of the community, better than a bank account.

10. Local tax for schools increases the demand for property, increases rent values, stimulates local pride, cultivates public spirit and co-operative effort, and makes more happy and contented citizenship.

11. The payment of a direct tax for his local school causes a man to take more interest and pride in the school and induces him to make more effort to secure the full benefits of same.

12. It therefore increases total enrollment and regularity of attendance.

13. Schools supported by local taxation provide cheaper education than can be obtained by any other means. The annual cost to the biggest taxpayer in any community would be less than the expense of keeping one child at boarding school for a session. The cost of boarding a child nine months at the low rate of \$10 would just equal a 3-mill tax on thirty-thousand dollars.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from First Page)

heat of Sunday encouraged many people in Louisville to go boating on the Ohio River. The unusual number out kept the life saving station busy the greater part of the day. Two men were drowned, seven rescued from the water, and nine others were helped to shore in disabled boats.

TWO CONVICTS ESCAPE.—Two desperate negro convicts escaped last week from the state penitentiary at Frankfort. One was taken back the next day but Theodore Johnson, the more dangerous of the two has not been captured. He has served a term in Sing Sing, and had been sent to Frankfort for fifteen years.

Tore Up \$5,000.

When Herr Schlemelman of Vienna, presented his wife with a lottery ticket on her birthday, she reproached him for wastefulness and tore it into shreds. The ticket has won \$5,000, but as they cannot produce the ticket they cannot obtain the money. The husband is now petitioning for a divorce.

THE Berea National Bank.

No. 8435. Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky at the close of business, June 23, 1900.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$70,412 55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	389 61
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	750 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	8,507 84
Other real estate owned	3,100 00
Due from approved reserve agents	13,707 95
Checks and other cash items	37 84
Notes of other National Banks	1,065 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	102 82
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	\$5,436 10
Legal-tender notes	434 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,250 00
TOTAL	130,793 71
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,054 85
National Bank notes outstanding	24,550 00
Individual deposits subject to check	83,214 36
Certified checks	875 00
TOTAL	130,793 71

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: S. E. Welch, J. W. Fowler, J. L. Gay, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1900.
G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.
My term expires Jan. 29, 1913.

GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Cowley tells how to get and keep it. A series of articles each one of which may be worth the price of a doctor's bill or a coffin. Especially prepared for The Citizen.

DO WE LOVE THE BABY?

(Continued from last week)

If milk is not perfectly fresh it should be boiled in warm weather before being fed to babies.

During the first two weeks the infant should have one part of cows milk to two of boiled water, during the second two weeks 2 parts of cows milk to three parts of boiled water and the proportion of milk should be increased gradually so that at the end of six months the child should have twice as much milk as water and at the end of nine months three or four times as much milk as water.

Instead of using clear water to dilute the milk barley water may be used. It is made as follows. Take one teaspoonful of prepared powdered barley place in one pint of boiling water. Boil five minutes. It must be made fresh each day and kept covered in a cool place. Barley water makes the milk curd more tender and easily digested and so is highly recommended for children with poor digestion.

A small quantity of white sugar should be added to the diluted cows milk, about half teaspoonful to each three ounces (six teaspoonful.)

The following table gives the quantities suitable for a healthy child.

AGE	MILK	BARLEY WATER	AMOUNT FOR EACH FEEDING
During	tablespoons	tablespoons	tablespoons
1st 2 weeks	1	2	3
2nd 2 weeks	2	3	5
3rd month	3	4	8
4th month	4	5	10
5th month	5	6	12
6th month	6	7	15
7th month	7	8	18
8th month	8	9	20
9th month	9	10	22

With each feeding should be given one teaspoonful of lime water to every three ounces, six teaspoonfuls of the food.

The child may be fed from a spoon or bottle. If a bottle is used it must have the nipple applied directly to it. No tubes are to be used. The boat bottle marked in tablespoons is very good.

Bottles and nipples should be rinsed after each feeding, and washed once a day in boiling water to which a little washing soda has been added.

After eight months of age if teeth are present the child may have bread and milk, bread and butter, butter, a little red gravy, not thickened and not greasy with bread crumbs and a little mashed Irish potato. The yolk of a soft boiled egg may be given once a day.

After nine months eggs, chicken or meat broth and a little bacon fat on light bread may be given.

Children under 18 months should not have fish or meat. After that age they may have meat finely minced.

Tea and coffee should not be given under six years of age. Jams and sweets should not be given under 18 months and after that age only in moderate amounts. Babies get thirsty. Don't forget to give them a drink occasionally.

If bowels are too loose boil the milk and reduce its strength. If constipated add cream to the food and give castorin or syrup of figs. Under no circumstances should children under three years of age have "just what the parents have" to eat. Their little stomachs will not digest heavy foods. At no time should anything be given which is so tough or hard that the child can not chew it to a fine pulp before swallowing it.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

lowing picturesque burst of oratory by "Fiddling Bob" Taylor, contains a lot of truth:

"The virtue of protection," said the Tennessee Senator, "has soared from the Dingley minimum to the blue cerulean of the Aldrich-Payne maximum, with the American farmer hanging by the seat of his pants in its talons.

"I will touch only the high places in this tariff discussion. There are no low places except here and there in raw material.

"There is as much difference between the Republican platform and this bill as between the plan of salvation and Sherman's march to the sea, and God knows when Congress will adjourn."

The Democrats are becoming more and more demoralized. This week there was a general Democratic upheaval to protect the pineapple industry of Florida. The Democrats openly admit that they want protection. This shameless repudiation of their national platform of last fall is a blow to the system of party politics. The Republicans are just as bad. It has been often said by statesmen here this week that party platforms can

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 34c. per lb.
Potatoes, new \$1.50 per bu.
Eggs per dozen, 15c.
Butter per lb 15c.

BACON—

Salt side, 12½c.
Breakfast Bacon, 15c.
Premium Bacon, 22c.

HAMS—

Country, 14c.
Premium, 15c.
Lard per lb., 12c. Pure 14c.

Fryers on foot 12½c per lb.
Hens on foot per lb. 9c.
Feathers, per lb. 30c.

Hay, No. 1 Timothy \$16 per ton.
Common, \$14 per ton.
Corn per bu. .90-1.00.

Wheat per bu. \$1.60½.
Oats 75c a bu.
Cracked corn \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

Wheat screenings \$2.00 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8¼x7x9, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, June 29, 1900.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 6 00 6 25
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 50 5 75
Cows 3 50 5 00

Cutters 2 00 3 50
Canners 1 00 2 25
Bulls 2 00 4 25

Feeders 3 50 4 75
Stockers 2 25 4 50
Choice milch cows 35 00 42 50

Common to fair 15 00 35 00
Cattle market very dull.
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00

Medium 4 00 6 00
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—165 lbs. and up 7 00

130 to 165 lbs. 7 20
Pigs 6 65
Roughs up to 6.90.

SHEEP—Best lambs 8 25
Butcher lambs 6 00 6 50
Culls 3 00 5 50

Best fat sheep 4 00 down.
MENS PORK \$13.50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 14½c. and 15c. heavy to medium 14½c.

BREAKFAST BACON 17½c.
SIDES 13½c.
BELLIES, 14½c.

SHOULDERS, 11½c.
DRIED BEEF, 15c.
LARD—Pure tierces 12½c. tub 13c.

pure leaf tierces 14c. firkins 14½c. tubs 14½c.
EGGS—Case count 15c

BUTTER—Packing 18 c., Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 27c., prints 29½c.

POULTRY—Hens 11½c., roosters 6c. springers 18 and 22 c., ducks, 8c., turkeys, 12c., geese 5c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.48, No. 3 \$1.46.
OATS—New No 3 white 60c., No. 2 mixed 58c.

CORN—No. 2 white 75½c., No. 3 mixed 76c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 96c.

no longer command the confidence of voters.

It appears that the State Department has secured for American capitalists a share of the enormous loan which citizens of various civilized nations are making to China for the building of railroads. China promised us a share in this loan in 1904, but the Europeans were anxious to usurp all of it. The opening up of China by railroads will replace the hand-weaving of cottons which is the principal occupation by more remunerative employments, as it did in India, and thus open a large market for American cotton goods.

The Wright brothers have arrived here and set up the flying machine which they will sell to the Government next month if it flies successfully in the trials which are now being made. The writer saw this machine last fall on the evening when it stayed in air longest. It simply looks like a big box kite flying around the fields a hundred feet up in the air. It seems so simple that the spectators wonder why no man since the world began never did it before.

The fiscal year is about to close (June 30th), and it appears that the estimate made by the Treasury last winter that we would be \$143,000,000 further in debt at the end of the year was too pessimistic. It is doubtful whether we will be \$100,000,000 further in debt. President Taft and even Congress seem to be taking pains to make the revenues sufficient to meet the expenditures, and next year there will probably be a better record.

SHINE JUST WHERE YOU ARE.

Don't waste your time in longing for bright, impossible things, Don't sit supinely yearning for the swiftness of angel wings; Don't spurn to be a rushlight, Because you are not a star; But brighten some bit of darkness By shining just where you are.

There is need of the tiniest candle As well as the garish sun; The humblest deed is ennobled When it is worthily done; You may never be called to brighten The darkened regions afar; So fill, for the day, your mission By shining just where you are.
John Hay.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.
SOUTH BOUND—Local.
Cincinnati 6:45 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:14 a. m. 12:26 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.
Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:55 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:12 a. m. 12:26 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 6:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 12:02 p. m.
NORTH BOUND
BEREA 4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith were in Richmond last Thursday shopping.

Mrs. J. W. Evans returned last week from Mt. Vernon, after a few weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Chandler.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wagers are being visited this week by Mrs. Wagers' father.

Clyde Mehaffey was here last week from Jackson, Ky.

Mr. Phil Lewis has been very ill for the last few days.

We want your wool at the highest market price, on Depot street.

A. L. Gott & Co.
Mr. Noel Mitchell from North Carolina is in town for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Porter and little daughter Annabel, left last Thursday for Mrs. Porter's home in Iowa. Mr. Porter will return in a few days but Mrs. Porter and daughter will stay until fall.

FOR SALE:—Small Soda Fountain in good condition. Apply to J. J. Greenleaf, Assignee, Richmond, Ky.

Howard Disney left last week for Chautauque, N. Y. where he will spend his summer vacation.

George Golden is back from a three week's trip in Indiana.

Mrs. W. H. Porter and Frances returned from Gadsden, Ala., last Thursday. Mr. Porter is expected to be here soon.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.

Holiday & Co.,
Railroad St., Berea, Ky.

A ball game played between Berea and Richmond at League Park at Richmond last Friday resulted in a victory for Berea, score 5 to 4. The Berea men were Donald Edwards, catcher, John Jackson, pitcher, Frank Kinnard, first base, Aden Ock, second base, Orris Moore, short stop, Conn. third base, Berry, right field, Carter Robinson, center field, Richard Benge, left field. There were few errors on either side. Berea's fast short stop made the hit of the game, knocking the ball to the park fence for two bases.

Miss Kemp gave a very delightful little social to the young people who are boarding at the Hall for the summer, last Thursday evening in the parlors at the Hall.

A large number of people from Berea went to Mallory Springs Sunday to a Sunday school rally of a number of schools in that vicinity. A very interesting program was carried out and ample basket dinner was furnished by the large crowd.

Miss Frances Hatfield stopped over here for a day this week from her home at Stanton, Ky., on her way to Lake Chautauque where she will spend the summer.

Mr. Cleveland Woolf and Miss Kate Carter were quietly married last Wednesday at the home of her parents at Marion, Ky. They arrived in Berea on Thursday and will make their home here. At present they are living at Mr. W. H. Porter's home on Chestnut St.

Mrs. L. V. Dodge was called to Lancaster last week to see Mrs. Geo. M. Patterson who is ill.

Berea played Big Hill on Lincoln Field Saturday, winning the game by a score of 10 to 8.

Miss Jennie Hanson who went west several years ago on account of her health will be married June 24th to Mr. Calvin Luke Jones at Kemmerer, Wyo. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will be at home after July 10 at Frontier, Wyo.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Raine with their children left Tuesday for their summer vacation. They will spend most of it at Seattle, Wash. Prof. and Mrs. Ellis and family occupy their house this summer.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. I. L. McLaren on Monday morning, Donald Barton McLaren.

Miss Grace Baker has returned from a few days visit with relatives at Kingston.

A crowd of students staying here for the summer took advantage of the moonlight Tuesday night and went for a hay-ride.

Prof. Marsh, starting on the Whirlwind Campaign, spent Sunday at Ashland, Ky., and visited the family of Curtis and Lee Bailey who live near that place.

Lewis Kowns, who lives near Ashland, lost his father a few days ago, and has the sympathy of his many Berea friends.

Mr. Dock Gilbert, who graduated from the Carpenter's Course Commencement Day, is working on the construction of Pearsons Hall this summer. He received, perhaps the greatest ovation of Commencement Day when he came forward, in the Tabernacle, to receive the chest of tools given to the best graduate from the Carpenter's Course, by Mr. Wm. R. Belknap of Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, parents of Mr. Will C. Gamble left for their home Tuesday morning after an extended visit here.

Misses Ada Phillips, Lillie Chrisman and Hezekiah Washburn went to Anglin Falls last Wednesday for a picnic.

Mrs. Julia S. Hunting, widow of Principal Hunting, and one of the earlier and greatly loved teachers here is visiting at Prof. Dodge's with her daughter Helen. Mrs. Hunting taught both in the model schools and academy. Since she left seven years ago she has been teaching at Northfield, Mass. Miss Helen has one more year at Wellesley.

Miss Ethel Todd is in Berea for her vacation.

Mr. A. M. D. Bracker has returned from a month's vacation at Hillsdale, Ill.

Alwin Todd will work this summer in Bay View, Mich.

F. O. Clark left this morning for Cornell University where he will study this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dick with their daughter, Catherine, left yesterday for Hamilton to spend the vacation.

Seward Marsh will leave Saturday for Yale to study forestry.

John Chas. Eckels a student of last year died recently as the result of an operation.

Miss Besa Marsb will start Saturday for Kansas and other places in the west. She does not expect to be in Berea next year.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

The convention held here last week to elect delegates to the Republican County Convention to be held July 3 at Richmond was well attended. J. W. Fowler acted as chairman, and E. L. Robinson secretary. The meeting strongly favored putting up a full County Republican ticket this fall believing there is good chance of success. The following delegates were chosen: Wright Kelley, L. V. Dodge, E. A. Robinson, B. H. Gabbard, Andrew Isaacs, J. H. Gahhard, A. W. Titus, W. L. Harrison and E. L. Robinson.

Don't Worry

If you are sick, don't worry, but begin at once to make yourself well. To do this, we but repeat the words of thousands of other sufferers from womanly ills, when we say:

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

For 50 years, this wonderful female remedy, has been benefiting sick women. Mrs. Jennie Merrick, of Cambridge City, Ind., says: "I suffered greatly with female trouble, and the doctors did no good. They wanted to operate, but I took Cardui, and it made me feel like a new woman. I am still using this wonderful medicine, with increasing relief."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

ADJUSTMENT FUND SUBSCRIPTION COMPLETED

The Adjustment Fund subscription, on which the College has been working for several years, was finally completed last Saturday. Our readers will remember that on account of the law excluding colored persons from Berea, the trustees were constrained to set aside \$200,000 of the fixed properties of the institution, and use the income thereof, for the special benefit of the colored race. The Adjustment Fund was at once projected, which should relieve this situation. The fund was to amount to \$400,000, half of which is to give back to Berea the \$200,000, set aside for the colored people, and the other half to supplement that \$200,000 so that the Negroes shall have \$400,000 for the establishment of the new institution.

Toward this Adjustment Fund Mr. Carnegie pledged \$200,000, Mrs. Russell Sage \$25,000, and other national givers made up the sum to about \$350,000, a part of which, however, was conditioned upon the raising of the last \$50,000 in Kentucky, and to this work, Pres. Frost and others have been devoted during the past year.

The colored people themselves, have responded generously, although they were discouraged and confused in mind by various misrepresentations sent out by well known persons in Berea. All together about four thousand colored people have made subscriptions, ranging from fifty cents to two hundred dollars, and amounting all told, to approximately nineteen thousand dollars.

The white people have shown their friendliness in many ways, particularly in Louisville and Lexington. The largest subscription in Kentucky was five thousand dollars. The newspapers of the state have been cordial toward the enterprise.

It should be remembered, however, as we rejoice in this great victory, that the College will not be relieved of its burdens, in any wise, for at least a year. In the first place, the collection of these subscriptions makes a matter of some difficulty and delay. The larger pledges of Carnegie, and others, are not due until the fifty thousand dollars in Kentucky has been actually paid in, and it is no small matter to reach four thousand colored people scattered all the way from Ashland to Paducah. The next steps toward the actual opening of the Lincoln Institute depend, therefore, largely upon the colored people themselves.

And as for the relief of Berea, this cannot come until the money has been collected and invested for a year, so that an income will begin to come in.

During the five years since the colored left, the Institution has been wonderfully sustained, although not all may have noticed how severe the strain has been upon Pres. and Mrs. Frost and other workers. The work of the Institution has been greatly pushed forward each year, and a larger number of students has been accommodated. But the same time the College has been increasing its floating debt. We can feel, however, that the completion of the subscription for the Adjustment Fund marks a turning point, which should be commemorated with warm gratitude.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

The Union Church and Bible School will hold their annual picnic at Slate Lick Saturday July 3rd 1909. Teams will leave the Parish House at 8:30 and 9:45 a. m. Will leave Slate Lick at 4:00 and 5:00 p. m.

All the members are cordially invited to come and bring your visiting friends with you. Also your baskets. Jas. A. Burgess, For the Committee.

MUST WE BE BORN TWICE?

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (Moody's) Church, Chicago.



Jesus said: "Except ye be born again, ye cannot see the kingdom of God." Said another: "Born only once, we shall die twice. Born twice, we shall never die." What, then, is the second birth? Jesus teaches that it is a birth from above, and Prof. Drummond in his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" shows the analogy of it in nature. The soil into which the seed drops belongs to the mineral world, but, plucked up by the vital power in the seed and lifted up into the vegetable world, it is thus born from above. An ox eats the vegetable which is soon transformed into flesh, and, thus lifted into the animal world, is born from above. Man eats the ox which, thus changed into human muscle, nerve, bone and brain, is born into the higher realm of association with soul. The spirit of God touches the soul which, becoming a partaker of the divine nature, is born from above into the highest spiritual realm.

Every growing mind has its new births. I remember the day I learned that the stars were not bright points in the sky, but worlds with infinite spaces between them. It was to me an intellectual new birth, as was that other day when I learned that sound was produced by waves in the air.

Science has its new births. The discovery and application of steam was a new birth of travel and commerce from narrow limitations to vast possibilities. So the discovery and application of electricity and now of aerial navigation. Why should not the soul have its new birth from the narrow limitations of the self-life to the higher life of self-sacrifice and ministry to others?

This new birth means a vision of Christ as king on the cross. "Except a man be born from above, he cannot see the kingdom of God." To see the kingdom is, of course, to see the king and Jesus makes it plain that it is not the king on the throne but on the cross. "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the son of man be lifted up that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life." Seeing Christ as a martyr to a noble mission and dying as a victim is not the new birth. He died as a king, not because he was compelled to die, but because he wished to die.

The incarnation from the birth in Bethlehem to the ascension from Olivet marks the procession of a King. His birth of a virgin was an act of his royal will. He was not captured and killed. Twelve legions of angels stood ready to do his bidding and he could have released himself at any time. He went to Calvary hearing the cross and was nailed to it because he came to this world to be the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. To believe that Jesus died a willing sacrifice for my sins is to have a vision of Christ on the cross as king and make the crown of thorns a crown of glory.

A vision of Christ as a great teacher is not sufficient. Nicodemus gladly confessed Jesus as a teacher with divine credentials, confirmed by miracles, but it was after he had said: "We know that thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these miracles that thou doest except God be with him," that Jesus said to him: "Ye must be born again." Accepting Christ as a good man, great and noble, does not settle the sin question and remove his guilt. Morality is no substitute for the new birth. Nicodemus was evidently a moral man, and, as a Pharisee, was punctilious in keeping the law. But morality, which is right relation with one's fellows, does not bring into right relation with God those who are "alienated and enemies in mind by wicked works."

Nor is religion the new birth. Nicodemus was intensely religious. He prayed and gave tithes. We get religion in the first birth, for we are all religious animals. We will worship something or somebody. The Pagans are very religious. Their religious nature leads some of them to walk on spikes, stand between baking fires, and hold up their hands till their arms become rigid. Nicodemus was a man of culture. He was up with the history and science of his times. But no amount of knowledge which refuses to know "God in Christ reconciling the world unto himself" can justify a sinner before God.

Jesus says to Nicodemus: "Moral religious and educated as you are, you must be born again." And the message comes with equal force to every moral, religious and educated man of to-day, who thinks that his morality religion and education are all that God requires. "Except ye be born from above ye cannot see the kingdom of God," and the birth from above means a vision of Christ as king on the cross, a public confession of Christ before men and a heeding of the voice of the spirit as he speaks to our inmost souls.

BEREA MEN AT WORK

Berea Professors to Speak in Whirlwind Campaign—Nine Speak in Seventeen Counties.

Berea College is contributing nine men to the work of the Whirlwind Educational campaign this week, and thus is doing more for the cause of education in this state than any one other institution. Berea speakers are being heard in seventeen counties, and on platforms with the most distinguished men in the state.

The men who will represent Berea in this great work are: Pres. W. G. Frost. He is speaking in Casey and Wayne counties.

Prof. John W. Dinmore, dean of the Normal Department, who is speaking in Madison, Clark and Franklin counties. At Richmond Monday he spoke from the same platform as Gov. Willson, and at Winchester Tuesday from the same platform as Lieut. Gov. Cox.

Prof. Miles Eugene Marsh, registrar, in Martin County.

Prof. Charles Dickens Lewis, Bath and Menifee counties.

Prof. Christian F. Rumold, Leslie and Harlan counties.

Prof. Geo. Norton Ellis, Jackson and Clay.

Prof. John E. Calfee, Floyd and Knott.

Prof. James P. Faulkner, Lawrence and Martin.

Prof. Ellis C. Seale, Logan and Todd.

No other institution in the state can show as fine a list of men taking part in this campaign.

Psychology of Dreams.
Dreams go by contraries, but they nearly always agree with what we eat.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Costs very little, proves very satisfactory for lawns, door yards, gardens. We make fencing for lawns, door yards, fields, hog and poultry. Write for catalog.

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ELECTRICIAN AND MECHANIC

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DE KALB FENCE CO.
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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

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THREE GREAT POWERS SUFFER.

The great sufferers from Austria's diplomatic triumph are Russia, England and France, who find an important change made in the map of Europe without their consent. Germany's favor was sufficient to enable Austria to carry it through, against the wishes of Russia, England, France and Italy, just as her opposition sufficed to block France's effort to retake the map of Morocco recently, though these same four powers stood by the French policy in Morocco. The Serbian incident is really a diplomatic triumph for Germany, since Germany's support alone saved Austria from defeat. It shows what power to-day exercises the dominating influence in the sphere of continental politics. Germany does this in virtue of her possession of the largest and most efficient army in Europe, while her navy is inferior.

There has been considerable exportation of gold from the United States during the past few weeks, and some apprehension has been expressed as to the result. But cool-headed observers have seen the true inwardness of the situation, and perceived that with an easy money market here it was natural for gold to be called for by other countries where good rates for the use thereof could be obtained. And it is evident that foreign financial centers do not regard the movement as dangerous to American interests. On the contrary, American credit has strengthened abroad. And the actual and reported discoveries of gold which are likely to put the United States in the very forefront of gold producers this year is made much of in the old world, where the price of our securities is advancing.

The announcement is made that corn, of variety and quality comparing well with the American product, can be imported in considerable quantities from South Africa. While there is no likelihood of the United States losing supremacy as a corn-growing country, the statement suggests some interesting possibilities. There is a duty on corn of 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, and the "wise Alecks" of free trade have often pointed to this as an economic absurdity in view of what was considered our impregnable position as a corn producer. But the fact that it is seriously proposed to import foreign corn as a competitor of the native article will tend to convince the farmer that this particular duty is a good thing.

If a bill now pending before the New York legislature becomes a law the chronic "drunk" will be shipped to a farm colony, with an inebriate hospital attached, where he can be scientifically treated and at the same time he made to work for his board. The plan is the outgrowth of the resentment of Bellevue hospital in having to treat the same old toppers over and over again, and of the weariness of charity organizations in dealing with them. It is a good scheme, for in all this temperance movement the man who habitually gets drunk and makes a feast of himself should not be overlooked. And there is some reason to believe that the chronic drunkard will not immediately pass out of existence even in "dry" communities.

According to a Rutland dispatch the attorney general of Vermont having got a verdict of murder in the first degree left the courtroom in tears. The Americans seem to have the tenderest lachrymal ducts of any people in the world, though the Vermonters have been thought to be of sterner stuff. Still, having done his duty, the attorney general was entitled to the solace of weeping; and it is a fact that the poor, prosecuted and usually acquitted murderer or murderers is the savior of the sentimental eye. Nobody else approaches him as a player upon the sympathies and a tear bottle.

SENATE HAS TAX IDEA

TWO PER CENT. ASSESSMENT FOR EVERY CORPORATION PROVIDED IN TAFT PLAN.

CONCERNS GET EXEMPTION

Will Be Benefited by \$5,000 Provision Which Is to Be in Force Until Act Becomes Effective—President Is Author.

Washington. — President Taft's much heralded corporation tax plan was presented to the senate by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee and was ordered printed as a committee amendment to the tariff bill.

Briefly stated, the plan imposes a tax of two per cent upon the net earnings of every corporation, joint stock company or association, organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, organizer under the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or district, or organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business within the United States.

Every latitude is given to concerns subject to the tax for the exemption of expenses, cost of maintenance, the depreciation of property, debts and the interest thereon, other forms of taxation and all expenditures usually taken from earnings' accounts. Every corporation is also given an exemption of \$5,000 of earnings before the tax shall apply.

Commissioner to Collect. All of the machinery relating to the collection, remission and refund of internal revenue taxes is made applicable to the corporation tax and the responsibility for the enforcement of the proposed law rests with the commissioner of internal revenue in the same manner as other internal taxes.

While the corporations are required to supply information of a most intimate character relating to their business, provision is made to safeguard them against wrongful use of data obtained for the purpose of assessing the tax. Penalties are provided in cases of false or fraudulent returns.

Practically every character of incorporated institution organized for profit is brought within the provisions of the corporation tax.

Defines Taxable Concerns. The provision defining the concerns from which the tax will be collected is as follows:

"That every corporation, joint stock company or association, organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory of the United States, or under the acts of congress applicable to Alaska or the District of Columbia, or organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in any state or territory of the United States or in Alaska or in the District of Columbia, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, equivalent to two per cent upon the entire net income, over and above \$5,000, received by it from all sources during such year.

"This is exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies subject to the tax hereby imposed, or if organized under the laws of any foreign country, upon the amount of net income, over and above \$5,000, received by it from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and its territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia, during such year, exclusive of amounts so received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed.

"Such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company from all sources."

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES WEST.

District, Supposedly Out of Zone of Seismic Disturbances, Feels Terrific Tremor of Ground.

Grass Valley, Cal. — An earthquake, the most severe shock experienced here in several years, occurred in this vicinity. A second and lighter shock came at 11:49 p. m.

Reports from Marysville, Nevada City, Chico and Colfax say that those towns were also shaken.

Reno, N. M. — An earthquake shock was felt here. While it was one of the heaviest experienced here, no damage was done. This section of the country has heretofore been considered as being out of the earthquake zone.

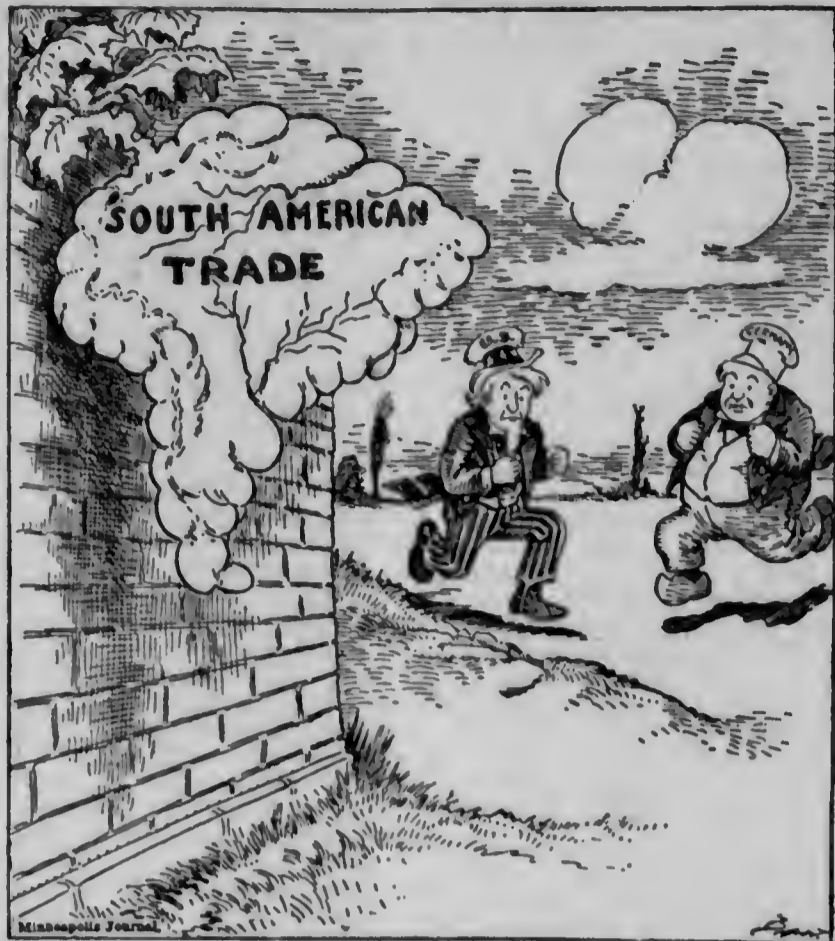
Confesses to Big Theft.

Green Bay, Wis. — William Kige, an employe of the United States Express Company, made a complete confession of having stolen \$4,600 from the company early last Tuesday morning. He directed representatives of the express company to his home, where he had the money concealed, and it was recovered.

Georgia Negro Lynched.

Cuthbert, Ga. — Fifteen masked men took Albert Reese, a negro, from jail and hanged him.

CAN WE "BEAT THE DUTCH?"



MRS. GOULD WINS HER SUIT

GETS SEPARATION AND \$36,000 A YEAR.

Woman Is Happy Over Court Vindication—Says She Cares Little for Money.

New York. — Justice Dowling in the supreme court decided that the charges of intoxication and improper conduct against Mrs. Howard Gould had not been proved and granted the legal separation for which she sued the multi-millionaire son of Jay Gould.

With the exception of alimony, her victory was complete, but in this phase of the case the court decided that \$36,000 a year was sufficient, although in her suit Mrs. Gould asked for \$250,000. She has been receiving \$25,000 a year from Mr. Gould, so that the amount fixed by the court is but a slight increase compared with the amount sued for. If Mrs. Gould returns to the stage the amount may be reduced.

Immediately after the decision, De Lancey Nicoll, for Mr. Gould, asked for a 60-day stay of judgment and Clarence J. Shearn, for the plaintiff, asked for an immediate judgment. Justice Dowling compromised by making the stay 30 days.

Howard Gould hurried from the room as soon as the decision was given and declined to discuss the case. Mrs. Gould left the court with Mr. Shearn and drove away in an automobile.

Mr. Shearn, jubilant at the decision, was eager to discuss it.

"Judge Dowling's decision," he said, "is a sweeping and complete vindication of Mrs. Gould. That has been the object of all this bitter litigation. Mrs. Gould could have compromised for a fortune at any time but would never consider for a moment anything but the opportunity of clearing her name in an open, public trial."

Mrs. Gould issued the following statement: "I am the happiest woman living because I have been so completely vindicated before the entire world of all these horrible charges. Not one little pang shot through my heart at the smallness of the allowance—only supreme joy and the deepest gratitude. I send a thousand loving thanks to all who have helped me."

NINE TOURISTS DROWNED.

Five Americans and Four English Perish in Killarney Lake—Two Boatmen Lose Lives.

Killarney, Ireland. — A large rowboat carrying five American and four English tourists and four Irish boatmen, was swamped in a gale while crossing Lower Killarney lake Wednesday afternoon. All of the tourists and two of the boatmen were drowned.

The victims were: Mrs. A. A. Hillton and son of Tacoma, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Loughhead of Boston, Miss M. H. Catum of Massachusetts, (town not known); Rev. B. Barton and sister of London and Miss Florence Wilkinson and cousin of Brentwood, Essex; Boatmen Con Tooney and Con Gleeson.

Abdul's Deposit \$21,500,000.

Constantinople. — It is understood that the government has ascertained that the cash deposits of Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan of Turkey, in the Imperial Bank of Germany amount to \$21,500,000.

Two-Cent Rate Knocked Out.

Philadelphia. — The two-cent fare law passed by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1907 received another blow when Judge Wilson in the common pleas court here declared the law unconstitutional.

Bingham Sues Gaynor.

New York. — Police Commissioner Bingham brought suit against Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor claiming \$100,000 damages for defamation of character in letters criticizing the commissioner.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVENTEEN

Sixteen Others Are Badly Injured in Pennsylvania Mine Crash—Shaft Non-Gaseous.

Wehrum, Pa. — Further search for bodies was made Thursday in mine No. 4 of the Lackawanna Coal & Coke Company where 17 men were killed and 16 injured Wednesday by the explosion of gas. It was believed that all the bodies had been taken out and that first reports of 65 being entombed were exaggerated. Only one American was killed.

Inspector Joseph Williams of Altoona with a party entered the mine shortly after eight o'clock at night to ascertain whether anyone was yet entombed.

All but two rooms of the mine were thoroughly searched and it was announced that it was thought no more bodies were in the mine. Coroner Hammers has not yet set the date of an investigation of the explosion.

Superintendent A. M. Johnson said that while the mine has always been regarded as non-gaseous, the explosion was due to the ignition of a pocket of gas by the open lamp of a miner.

The mine has only been operating two days each week, Tuesday and Friday. Those in the mine had entered the shaft for their daily allowance of coal for family use.

Grouped about the slope entrance of the mine just below the explosion were several Italians. When the terrific subterranean upheaval of rock and deadly gas spouted skyward these Italians were caught. Terribly burned and maimed, they rushed about the settlement crying for aid. The cries and sound of hissing mine gas at the entrance of the mine brought the entire town to the scene.

Superintendent W. N. Johnson, backed by the office force of the company, stood at the mine entrance and held back the frantic women whose relatives were entombed.

NEGROES FIRE A TOWN.

Feud Caused by Election of Gov. Hughes Blamed for Goshen (N. Y.) Blaze.

New York. — A fire of incendiary origin, believed to have been started by negroes as the result of a race feud growing out of the election of Gov. Hughes last fall, nearly destroyed the town of Goshen, the summer home of E. H. Harriman, Thursday.

Arthur Coates, president of the Coates Automobile Company, rode through the town in his touring car and with a megaphone gave the alarm to every household. The Presbyterian church, the Sayer Lumber Company yard, and an eight-story tenement house and several private dwellings were destroyed and the Miller Cart Company and Coates Automobile Company were partly burned. The loss is more than \$100,000.

HORSE HAULS DEAD MASTER.

Faithful Animal Takes Body of Man Who Was Struck by Lightning Into Town.

Dea Moines, Ia. — During a violent thunderstorm at Perry Thursday night Fred K. Mell, former chief of the fire department and wealthy resident, was struck and killed by lightning as he was riding to his home in a buggy.

His faithful horse carried the body to the post office, where Postmaster F. M. Hoey found it. Lightning also struck the Christian church, demolishing the tower.

Three Fishermen Drowned.

Gladstone, Mich. — The body of Oscar Carlson, washed ashore near Garth, indicating the loss of a sailboat and three Gladstone men who left Sunday for a fishing trip. The two men still missing are Andrew Smith and Edward Holm.

Fitzherbert Wins the Suburban.

New York. — Fitzherbert, owned by Sam Hildreth, won the Suburban handicap from six other starters. The four-year-old Alfred Noble was second and Fayette third.

WOODILL SLAYER A SUICIDE

BROKER EASTMAN TAKES OWN LIFE AFTER CRIME.

Woman's Career Shrouded in Mystery — Was Attractive and Posed as Lyman Gage's Ward.

St. Michaels, Md. — Famed for food and water, surrounded by armed and determined men and his last chance to escape gone, the man who killed the beautiful May Edith Thompion Woodill fired a bullet into his own heart, thus ending the final chapter of a crime that is unparalleled in the history of this section of the country. The finale of the tragic story was written in the early summer's dawn, as the murderer, at bay, stood in the skiff in which he had made a desperate but futile effort to escape and took his life to escape a sure penalty of death for the slaying of a young woman rarely excelled for beauty.

Taking his fate into his own hands and blotting out untold the story of the death of a girl who had moved in the highest social circles of Baltimore, Washington and Los Angeles—a beautiful, talented girl who had been a protegee of Lyman J. Gage, and of former Gov. Frank Brown of this state—the man known here as Emmet E. Roberts, but who in reality was Robert Emmet Eastman, a failed broker of the Consolidated Stock exchange of New York, passed beyond the reach of the law, and with his going there vanished the hope of clearing up the motive and the baffling details of this strange tragedy.

Hemmed in on all sides, Eastman tried to steal out through one of the many branches of the creek but the slight noise of his oars was detected, and the eagle-eyed watchers saw the dark form of his boat over the water. There was a sharp command to halt, which was obeyed; then another command. Then Eastman fired, whether at the posse or at himself is unknown.

A letter found upon Eastman's body, addressed to his wife, an actress, known as Winnie Bradcome, in New York, gave Eastman's ill-sustained excuse for the crime. It was a rambling account of how he had been out in a launch with a party of men and women, all of whom had been drinking to excess with the exception of himself and Mrs. Woodill; of how one of the women in a fit of jealous frenzy had attacked Mrs. Woodill with a wine bottle and killed her, leaving him to dispose of the body.

Mrs. Woodill, the wife of Gilbert Woodill, an automobile dealer in Los Angeles, though twice married, was but a slip of a girl, vivacious, petite and immensely fond of pretty clothes, always immaculately dressed and weighed only about 100 pounds. Where the girl sprang from and who her father was, are clothed with much of the same deep mystery which surround the details of her death. She was adopted by Col. Charles H. Thompson, a well-to-do farmer of the eastern shore of Maryland, 19 years ago, when she was a tot of three. The baby was in the custody of a Minneapolis street car conductor and his wife, who said they knew nothing of her parents.

BARE FRENCH NAVY SCANDAL.

Fleet Costing \$700,000,000 Would Be Without Coal in Six Hours, Says Report.

Paris. — The report of the parliamentary commission which investigated the naval scandal in France has been turned in. It is a scathing condemnation of the naval administration for the last ten years, and it makes an astounding exposure of the deplorable condition of the fleet for which France has spent \$700,000,000 since 1899.

The 350 pages of the report are filled with details of the inefficiency resulting from confusion and red tape, conditions that make French naval construction cost 25 per cent. more than English or German.

Perhaps the gravest feature of the exposure is the lack of reserve coal and ammunition supplies at the various ports and arsenals. One officer testified before the commission that at the end of a naval battle of six hours the ships would find it impossible to replenish and would be virtually out of commission.

ILLINOISAN LONDON BRIDE.

Miss Edith Dodds, Daughter of Pharmacy Board Secretary, Now Mrs. R. L. McClure.

London. — Robert L. S. McClure, son of S. S. McClure, the magazine publisher, has married Friday at St. George's, Hanover square, by special license, Miss Edith Dodds of Springfield, Ill., daughter of the secretary of the state board of pharmacy.

The bride and bridegroom were classmates at Knox college in Galesburg, Mich., graduating in 1908, since when Mr. McClure has been attending Berlin university whither he will return after their honeymoon trip to the continent and home, to resume his study.

England to Send Warships.

London. — The British government has decided to send the cruiser Bedford and the sloops Algerine and Shearwater to California to participate in the celebration next October of the rebuilding of San Francisco.

Cholera Spreads in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg. — Ninety-nine new cases of cholera and 40 suspected cases were taken to hospitals during the 24 hours ending at noon Friday. There were 34 deaths.



THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

European Countries Regarded as Solution of Intemperance Problem; All Countries Discuss Question.

The continent is regarded by many as providing the solution of the problem of intemperance. The vigorous campaign against the evil in several of the European countries, however, shows that England is not the only country which has to grapple with intemperance. The government of Hungary is taking action against drunkenness. Press reports from Budapest state that Count Andrássy, the minister of the interior, is now devoting his serious attention to the drinking problem, which has recently confronted Hungary. A national council for dealing with the evil, whose work is to discover the best and most effective means of eliminating drunkenness, has been called into being.

Primarily there is to be a reform of all the drinking shops. Budapest is full of "palinka" shops, where vile and destructive spirits are sold to workmen. Educational methods are also to be made use of, and the evil of liquor drinking is to be demonstrated in schools and other places. A large institution is also to be built for dealing with drunkards and providing a cure treatment. The government have determined to scientifically attack the question of drink with a steady earnestness of purpose and satisfactory results may be expected.

In both Vienna and Budapest a great and increasing interest in the temperance movement has been aroused. At a recent series of conferences conducted by the International League of Good Templars, Dr. Forel, editor of L'Abstinence, addressing audiences of 3,000 and more persons, said that despite the hostility of officials of these cities, all classes were becoming enthusiastic.

OHIO STRIKES BLOW.

Temperance Forces Win Greatest Victory Yet Gained, by Carrying Ohio County By Largest Vote Ever Cast.

Ohio temperance forces signaled the passing of March by winning the greatest victory which has yet been gained under the new county option law. Clark county, containing the city of Springfield, was voted "dry" in a fight which called forth every ounce of energy on both sides and brought out 457 voters more than were cast in the presidential contest. Ninety-three saloons and three breweries are put out of business by the result, which was in doubt up to the very last moment and was in favor of the temperance forces by only 91 votes. It is announced already that the saloon forces will contest the verdict of the people in the courts, and the announcement was to have been expected. To a greater degree than is true in any other trade, the liquor men seem to fall easy victims to the wiles of the shyster lawyer. They are always eager to contest, and in almost every case the final decision brings no gain except to the lawyers in the case. It will prove so in this instance.

All the records of recent victories are agreed in one thing—that the largest credit in every case is due to the women. Without their faithful service in preparing the community for the contest and in marshaling the vote on election day, it is not too much to say that no one of the counties which are now recorded in the "dry" column would have its place there. The temperance victory is in a real sense the victory of good women.

Drinking Habit Formed in Youth.

If there is one subject more than another within the entire scope of the liquor problem upon which all observers are in gratifying accord, it is in regard to the dangers of allowing alcohol in any quantity to children and adolescents. During youth the habits of the body are formed, and the growing organism has peculiar susceptibility to narcotic poisons, says McClure's Magazine. Dr. Alexander Lambert made a study of a certain number of alcohol cases in Bellevue hospital, with reference to the age at which the use of the drug began. Here are the rather startling and highly suggestive facts:

Of 259 instances where the age of beginning to drink was known, four began before six years of age; 13 between six and twelve years; 60 between twelve and sixteen; 102 between sixteen and twenty-one; 71 between six and twelve; 60 between twenty-one and thirty; and eight only after thirty years of age. Thus, nearly seven per cent. began before twelve years of age, or the seventh school year; 30 per cent. began before the age of sixteen, and over two-thirds—that is, 68 per cent.—began before twenty-one years of age."

Must Not Visit Saloons.

Most railroads require temperance on the part of their employes, but the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company goes so far as to forbid them to put themselves in the way of temptation. It has issued an order to the effect that any employe who has his pay check cashed in a saloon will be discharged. The presumption is, probably, that the cashing of a check in such place indicates the partaking of at least one drink.



If a good little fairy should come up to me
And give me a wish, I just know what I would be
I'd wish instead of one little boy I was three,—
One English, one Chinese and one just me.



That's what I'd wish, and do you know why?
Cause 'stead of one best day that seems to just fly,
I'd have three of those days in the year, oh my!
Guy Fawkes day, and New Year's and Fourth of July.



First "Glorious Fourth"

How It Was Celebrated in the City
of Brotherly Love



ENNSYLVANIA, so rich in historic buildings, has the honor of being the birthplace of the first Fourth of July celebration. Not many miles from the heart of the Quaker City there stood until recently the beautiful colonial house where the signers of the Declaration of Independence went to celebrate. Unfortunately the hand of commercialism grabbed beautiful Elm Hill mansion at No. 4215 Frankford avenue and uprooted it, raising on the site of a modern apartment house.

In the once beautiful garden sur-

twinkle forth their right to rule and the moon sailed high above the treetops, it is said that mild, sober Franklin actually sent a knowing wink at stately Jefferson, who responded by reaching under the table and fishing out one of those mysterious bundles which had earlier in the evening aroused the curiosity of the host. Amid a silence of breathless expectation the string was untied and a package of huge Roman candles came to view.

Cheer after cheer drowned the music of the crickets and katydids and startled the feathered songsters, who had long ago hushed their songs, and were peacefully sleeping in the treetops. Skyrockets, firecrackers, pin-wheels, red, yellow and purple lights; in short, every then known variety of fireworks followed the Roman



Where the First Fourth of July Was Celebrated.

rounding this property, which during the revolution was owned by Dr. Enoch Edwards, a noted patriot, the first public celebration of the Declaration of Independence took place on the evening of July 8, 1776.

If musty records of "ye olden times" are to be believed several of the party wended their way through the shady avenues and across the smooth lawn to the ivy-covered summer-house, with strangely-shaped, mysterious-looking bundles tucked under their arms, which they placed carefully upon the ground as they sat contentedly down to do justice to the bountiful spread which their hospitable host had provided. Rare old wines and choice viands of every description were brought forth. As the delicate morsels disappeared and course after course was brought on, the party warmed up to the occasion.

When the stars commenced to

candles and each fresh package brought forth another three times three.

When all was in readiness the first "Glorious Fourth" ever held in America in the now regulation firework fashion was commenced. How these rockets, etc., were secured or where they came from is unknown. As each rocket shot skyward, as each blast of exploding powder rent the echoes, these makers of history laughed, applauded and shouted with delight.

The celebration was continued away into the wee small hours of the morning, and although 133 "Glorious Fourths" have followed this first jubilee which was held on the 8th of July, 1776, never has there been a greater display of patriotism, never has there been more true Americanism expressed than there was on that birthday.

BRIEF STATE NEWS

Items of Special Interest to
Our Readers

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Out of 300,000 Residents of Louisville There is But One Chinaman, According to Canvass Made by Police to Ascertain Number of Celestials.

Louisville, Ky.—The murder of Elsie Sigel in New York city by Leon Ling, Chinaman, caused a canvass to ascertain how many Chinese residents this city has. The investigation, made by the police, revealed the fact that out of 300,000 persons, there was but one Chinaman. The Orientals always have given Louisville a wide berth. The police say that, of all the cities in the country, Louisville is the most unpopular spot with Chinese. Nearly a half century ago a Chinaman here was accused of some crime and all of them were given notice that they would have to leave. At that time there was a big Chinese colony here, the population being about 200.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

Commercial Club of Louisville Goes on Record as Opposed to Plan.

Louisville, Ky.—Before one of the largest assemblages of business men ever held in Louisville the Commercial club of this city went on record as against state-wide prohibition. The vote came after a number of impassioned speeches had been made and was practically unanimous, those voting for a resolution that the club decline to commit its membership on the proposition scarcely being able to make themselves heard. While the meeting was in session in the big dining room of the Galt house hundreds of telegrams were received from business men and corporations in Covington, Newport, Lexington, Paducah, Owensboro, Henderson, Frankfort and nearly every city and town in the state appealing to the Commercial club to take a firm stand against state-wide prohibition. Mayor and Editor Clarence E. Woods, of Richmond, a recognized temperance worker, sent the following message: "Your million country cousins will make grass grow on your Main street if Louisville merchants take sides with the liquor people against us. A sober state, like a sober workman, buys merchandise and not booze. Whose trade do you prefer?"

INVITED TO KENTUCKY.

Louisville Board of Trade Extends Invitation to Tennessee Liquor Manufacturers.

Louisville, Ky.—At an open meeting of the Board of Trade to consider the advisability of the whole board extending an invitation to the liquor manufacturers of Tennessee to take refuge in Kentucky and do business here, the specific invitation was amended to include all lines of business in all states. The effect of the meeting was to open wide Kentucky's doors to those who are suffering from the effects of state-wide prohibition wherever they may be.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM

For Frankfort Will Cost Between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

Frankfort, Ky.—Frankfort is to have practically a new telephone system, as Engineer L. C. Griffith, for the Home Telephone Co., arrived here from Louisville and immediately began work to locate an exchange. The company will probably buy the building and will install a complete new central energy system, with modern equipment, instruments and fixtures, at a cost of between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

Frankfort, Ky.—Two negro convicts, Theodore Johnson, sent from Clark county for 15 years for housebreaking, and Irvin Johnson, sent from Woodford county for forgery, escaped from the penitentiary by picking the cement from around a large stone under their cell window and scaling the wall in the woman's department. Theodore Johnson served a term at Sing Sing, New York, and is still at large. Irvin Johnson was captured by James Switzer, who lives near Duckers Station, in Woodford county, four or five hours after he had escaped. He was returned to the penitentiary by Switzer, who received \$100 reward.

Lexington, Ky.—Plans for pooling the 1909 crop of tobacco in Kentucky were discussed at a meeting of the district board of the Burley Society here. Congressmen Cantrell and Dr. McMiller, of Pendleton county, represented the American Society of Equity.

Lexington, Ky.—Thomas J. McGurk, who was arrested twice for keeping open his saloon and fined \$50 and costs in the police court, sent a written notice to the mayor to the effect that he is not vested with any judicial power or right to impose penalties. Upon receipt of this notice the mayor promptly revoked his license.

Cynthiana, Ky.—John W. Urnston, a wealthy farmer, died at his home in the Broadwell neighborhood from injuries sustained when he was gored by a bull some time ago.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Railroad Commissioner Appointed. Gov. Willson appointed Representative John P. Haswell, of Hardinsburg, Breckinridge county, as railroad commissioner in the First district, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late McD. Ferguson.

Kentucky Flashes

Winchester, Ky.—The new \$40,000 fraternal building, the joint property of the local Masons and Knights of Pythias, was dedicated here.

Jackson, Ky.—John McCoy and Norman McCoy were placed in jail here on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill County Judge S. S. Taulbee.

Louisville, Ky.—Walter Paris, secretary of the Ross-Paris Hotel Co., proprietor of the Louisville hotel, and one of the best-known hotel men in the country, died of appendicitis at a local infirmary, following an operation four days ago.

Lexington, Ky.—The first meeting of the Central and Eastern Kentucky League of Postmasters was held here. The officers elected were J. A. Barnes, Owensville, president; Miss Pearl C. James, Muir, secretary, and Miss Ida M. Bauner, Stamping Ground, treasurer.

Louisville, Ky.—As the result of facts brought out in a mass meeting of health authorities, held here, in which it was shown that Jefferson county is being deluged with impure milk, a special committee was appointed to draw up specifications governing the sale of milk.

Paintsville, Ky.—It is said J. G. Crabbe, state school superintendent, is to succeed the late Dr. Roark as president of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal at Richmond. The appointment of Mr. Crabbe, it is said, has been unanimously agreed on by the board of regents.

Louisville, Ky.—The mandate from the circuit court of appeals in Cincinnati, ordering that Weber Bros. be ousted from the management of the Masonic theater here, is in the hands of local authorities, and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be given possession of the theater at once.

Nicholasville, Ky.—A government order has been received by the sawmills on the Kentucky river to the effect that all log booms must be removed, as they interfere with river traffic and work injury to the government locks and dams. These plans employ several hundred hands.

Frankfort, Ky.—Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, was here to secure evidence in numerous reported cases of criminal practice. He secured one, and, it is reported, two signed statements from sixteen-year-old girls. He will ask Judge Stout to call a special session of the grand jury.

Louisville, Ky.—That Indiana and adjoining states are making Louisville the dumping ground for diseased cows, and that the sale of germ-laden milk in this city had already gone far beyond the danger line, were statements made before members of the special committee of state, county and city health authorities.

Louisville, Ky.—With all the bravado of a real western road agent, an unmasked man on horseback rode up to the door of Theodore Dedden's saloon at midnight, and with drawn revolver, held up the bartender, rifled his pockets, took the contents of the cash register and rode away. The robbery was committed where dozens of people were passing the door.

Louisville, Ky.—The "National Association of Numbered Postal Station Clerks," which will be organized in this city at the convention of the National Druggists' association in September, will be composed exclusively of drug clerks who also work in postal stations established in drug stores. About 4,000 druggists from all parts of the country will attend the convention.

Lexington, Ky.—The general council at a special meeting passed Mayor Skain's ordinance creating a water contract commission composed of five members of the council and five members of the Commercial club, to draft and submit for approval a 25-year contract between the Lexington Waterworks Co. and the city of Lexington.

Bellevue, Ky.—Supt. H. L. Eby, of the public schools, was denied any vote at the meeting of the board of education with reference to the charges against the Misses Brunson, McLaren and Smith, teachers in the schools, and by a resolution they were re-elected for another term.

Georgetown, Ky.—Will Taylor, a negro, 19, who worked on the place of Mrs. Alvin Broeking, on the Stamping Grounds pike, was arrested, but because of fear of mob violence the arrest was kept secret. The negro is charged with attempted assault on the 4-year-old daughter of Zach Broeking.

Louisville, Ky.—The third biennial convention of the National Fraternal Society of Deaf Mutes will be held in this city July 5-10 and elaborate preparations are under way for the entertainment of the guests.

ON PROMENADE



THE first sketch shows a smart costume in navy blue face cloth. The skirt has a wrapped seam down each side of front; it is trimmed at the lower part by straps of material with pointed ends, below two tucks are made, and at the other part there are three tucks. The coat is tight-fitting, and has cut-away fronts; it is trimmed with braid and buttons; the edge is braided, so also is the waistcoat. Velvet is used for the collar. Hat of straw, trimmed with ribbon.

Materials required: eight yards cloth 46 inches wide, three dozen buttons, one-fourth yard velvet, one dozen yards braid, four yards coat lining.

The second would be very handsome made up in oak-apple brown chiffon cloth; the skirt is quite plain, and is cut at the foot so that it hangs in graceful folds. The coat has a waistcoat of embroidered lace, also a panel of it down center of back and each side of front; the back fits tightly and the fronts are semi-fitting; buttons and cords are sewn on either side of waistcoat, also on panel at back. The long, tight-fitting sleeves are trimmed with strips of lace at the wrist. Hat of coarse straw to match, trimmed with roses and a feather.

Materials required: Eight yards cloth 28 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards of embroidered lace, 1 1/2 yard braid, one dozen buttons, 5 1/2 yards lining for coat.

SUITABLE IN MANY SHADES THE IDEAL IN BABY BASKET.

Graceful Gown of Cashmere That Would Be Appropriate in Almost All Season's Colors.

Of Wicker, Lined with Mercerized Satine and Covered with Paris Muslin.

Alligator-gray is the color chosen for this graceful gown, but it would look well in many of the beautiful shades there are to be had this season. The plastron down center of front and back is trimmed each side with satin covered buttons to match, the other part of skirt is plain, and

A fascinating baby basket just made for a young mother was of wicker, shallow and oblong. It was lined with mercerized satine, pink, of high luster, and covered with Paris muslin, which is as dainty looking as organdie and much more durable.

The pink lining was put in plain, but the muslin was gathered slightly at top and bottom of the sides, the bottom being plain. Double strips of inch-wide valenciennes insertion were arranged across the bottom to form a diamond.

Along each side were pockets of the muslin gathered at the top on an elastic and edged with narrow lace. The fronts of the pockets as well as of the long pin cushion across one end and the equally long, stiffened cover with leaves of flannel underneath to hold safety pins at the other end were also striped with insertion in diamond effect.

Where each pocket and cushion joined the basket the sewing was concealed under fluffy rosettes of pink baby ribbon.

The ruffio that fell over the sides was made of straight strips of the Paris muslin, with an inch-wide hem at the bottom, and above it eighth of an inch tucks a half inch apart, with baby ribbon sewed between each tuck. The ribbon was put on plain, though it would have been equally pretty if a width wider ribbon was used and gathered at the upper edge.

Oriental Silks.

Oriental silks have a way of coming in on the market and meeting with popular favor because of their genuine oddity among fabrics. They are always sought by persons who look for the exclusive patterns and this is possible among oriental silks where two patterns may be alike, but of different colors. The trimmings for such are plain silks, soutache and crochet buttons. One of the dashing dresses constructed of this material was a brick red, with clouded effect. It was trimmed with black-red grosgrain silk and an edging of black soutache in sawtooth fashion for bands. The dress was a very good example of what can be produced with a foreign silk.

Lingerie Bag.

A pretty summer fashion is the lingerie Dorothy bag. Dainty little bags of open-work embroidery of the broderie Anglaise order, with linings in delicate shades of pink, primrose, blue, green or mauve and ribbon handles to match, will be carried. The color chosen for the lining will be repeated in the draped ceinture round the waist, the ribbon on the lingerie hat and the bows of the sunshade.

It is a quaint and pretty fashion, the lingerie bag, and during the hot part of the year the familiar leather handbag will take a back place.



rests slightly on the ground all round. Two folds are arranged on each shoulder, and brought slightly toward the plastron, both front and back. The revers are trimmed with braid, and edged with ball fringe, the skirt is trimmed to match. Tucked silk forms the yoke, and plain silk slightly tucked is used for the deep cuff edged with frilling.

Hat of stretched satin trimmed with roses and ribbon.

Materials required: Eight yards cashmere 48 inches wide, four dozen buttons, three yards ball fringe, one-half dozen yards braid, two yards silk, 1 1/2 yards satin.

Paris Adopts Tailored Hats. The chapeau tailleur is having an astonishing vogue in Paris. So great is the demand for this particular kind of headgear that the leading Paris designers and even those whose specialty until now has been the elaborate hat exclusively do not disdain to devote some of their attention to it.—Vogue.

The New Sailor.

The new sailor has a low, broad crown, with a wide brim a little wider at one side than the other, the sides curling up very slightly.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, June 28.—F. F. McCollum a leading merchant of Sturgeon has sold out his stock of merchandise to William Brewer.—Wm. Flanery's baby ate some fly poison and was very sick for a while.—M. T. Robinson is planning to go into the livery business.—B. Thomas has a job of hauling for W. N. Hughes on Travis.—The singing school at Bethlehem is doing well.—Wheat is better than has been in several years and farmers are about done harvesting.—The wet weather continues, but crops are looking fine.—Mrs. R. M. Flanery lost her cape as she came home from Bentzville Sunday June 21st.—Mr. Clark Wilson is trying to make up money to buy an organ for the M. E. church at Canons chapel. Every one should help to buy an organ as every church needs one.—The first Sunday in each month Rev. Harvey Johnson preaches at Canons chapel in the morning and at Big Springs in the evening.—Died in Oklahoma, Mrs. Jane Smith, wife of Henry Clay Smith, and daughter of Levi Couch. She was buried at New Hope, Ky., Sunday.—Mrs. Ned Madden and children visited G. G. Madden Sunday.—Andy Pierson and wife visited Mrs. Pierson's parents Sunday.—The Sunday school at Canons chapel is doing good work.—Leander Bingham will teach the Bethlehem school this year and Hardin Long will teach at Hickory Flat.—Clifton Wilson has a job at the Hughes and Botner mill on Travis driving a team.—A fine colt belonging to Robert Flanery died.—Henry Crank, who was sent to the State penitentiary a few years ago has been paroled and will be at home this week.—Samuel Evans and wife, and Bill Evans and family were visiting Andy Spence Sunday.—John D. Smith of the firm of J. N. Smith and Co., has gone home to take care of his wheat crop.—Read The Citizen. It gives us the news, it teaches us things we should know, in fact it is the best weekly paper we can get.

PARROT.

Parrot, June 28.—Wet weather still continues in this part with little work being done.—Mr. John Jones, who has been at Hamilton for the past four months returned home last week.—Several people from Parrot attended church at Mt. Zion Sunday.—John McQueen and wife who have been visiting the former's brother of this place returned to their home in Tennessee last week.—Mr. Stephen Gahbard took dinner at J. Nichols Sunday.—Rachel Price and daughter, Lucy visited friends at Weichburg last Friday.—Miss Letha Filchum spent last Sunday with Misses Nora, Minnie and Lucy Price.—Little Hazel Cornelius has been very sick for the last few days.—Every body is planning to attend the big march at the Indian Creek school house next Sunday, July 4th.—School will begin at this place July 12th, with W. Morris teacher.

HURLEY.

Hurley, June 26.—We had a nice shower Friday.—Farmers have nearly caught up in their work.—The Rev. Mr. Bowman held his regular services at this place Saturday and Sunday and preached some interesting sermons. Quite a large crowd was present.—Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Morris visited the former's parents near Middlefork Saturday and Sunday.—Several people are planning to attend a memorial meeting at the school house near the mouth of Indian Creek, July 4.—Mr. John Roberts has been working for Mr. John Gahbard, near Waneta this week.

GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, June 26.—Farmers are behind with crops on account of rain.—Crops look well in this part. Potatoes are the best in years.—Mrs. F. Stidham is very sick at this writing.—Mrs. Stephen Rice died June 17th of consumption.—Mrs. Mary McClelland died June 15th.—Geo. Fox has about recovered from an attack of fever.—J. F. Tineber made a business trip to W. R. Engle's and purchased a wagon load of flour sugar and coffee.—Mr. Thos. Parrett and wife visited J. W. Adkins a few days ago at Gray Hawk.—Jas Stidham is planning to go to Hamilton, O., to work in the C. C. P. mills.—Press Adkins has his crops done and is clearing a new ground for next year. He has a fine crop.—C. D. Tineber is raising turkeys.—The Hall Stave Co. are operating in Gray Hawk. They have a large boundary of timber and want lots of help.—The Opussum Trot Lumber Co. is doing a hustling business.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABHARD.

Gahbard, June 26.—Mr. nud Mrs. A. J. Baker and baby and brother Ruford of Ricetown spent Sunday

with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Eversole of Cow Creek.—Jas. R. Gahbard and Ewell Wilder are planning to take a fox chase Saturday night.—Henry Gahbard and sister Hazel visited on Cow Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Mollie and Lawna Wilson of Cow Creek visited relatives at South Booneville Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. Daniel Brown preached Saturday night at the mouth of Cow Creek and the Rev. Ezekiel Spencer Sunday at the same place. Brown will preach the second Saturday and Sunday in July.—The Rev. A. M. Ross, of Cortland, and Postmaster D. B. Baker were visitors at Booneville court Monday.—H. C. Combs and Richard McIntosh say they are going to Ohio next week to find work.—Clyde Moyers and Chester Seate of Booneville were here last Saturday.—Bony Callahan and Logan Gahbard were at Tallega Thursday after a load of goods for our merchant A. J. Barker.—W. N. Duff and Ahner Baker were on Meadow Creek Wednesday on business.—Circuit court closed at Booneville after being in session only four days. But little business was done.—Still raining and farmers are very much disheartened.—Ewell Wilder was at Booneville Tuesday. He purchased a "talking machine" and is giving his neighbors free music.—H. C. Gahbard of Ricetown stopped over and stayed all night with J. L. Gahbard last Saturday while on his way to Booneville. He robbed a bee stand getting a fine lot of honey. J. L. has had fifteen swarms and lost four.—Elmer E. Gahbard returned home from Richmond last Saturday where he had been attending the E. K. S. N. He also spent a week visiting in Hamilton, O., visiting his brother Meredith. He is now at Buckhorn on a visit and expects to teach there this fall and winter.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, June 24.—Crops are looking well in this vicinity.—S. M. Young and W. T. Cecil have returned home from Estancia, New Mexico, where they have each bought a farm.—Court is in session at Booneville this week and several persons from here are in attendance.—Saturday is the day to hire teachers, and many are looking forward with ardent joy.—Jesse Wagoner is erecting a new building here for a grocery store and soft drink stand.—Mrs. W. T. Cecil and Mrs. S. M. Young are visiting relatives and friends here this week. Palmer Scott has returned home from Rose Hill, Va., and will take charge of the school here.—W. H. Venable passed thru here Saturday enroute to Island Creek, where he is contemplating teaching this fall.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, June 27.—Children's day exercises will be held at Wallace's chapel at Wallace's chapel July 11th. Every body invited and also requested to keep good order. As some of our boys are becoming disorderly, drinking, shooting and swearing on the public road, people in this community ought to join in stopping it.—Regular meeting days at Wallace Baptist church the third Saturday and Sunday in each month.—The Rev. Bryant filled his regular appointment at Wallace June 19 and 20.—Mrs. G. E. Brockman was the guest of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gahbard last Saturday night.—Rainy weather still continues, farmers are badly behind with their work and a big cry for hands.—Mrs. O. L. Gahbard visited relatives in Berea last Saturday night.—Mr. Brock of Wallace who cut his heel severely with glass is better.—Hogs are about \$6, Corn is about \$4 per barrel.—Tom Eden has sold his corn crop to Burnam Baker.

ESTILL COUNTY.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, June 28.—Brother Winkler filled his regular appointment here yesterday. A large crowd was present.—Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.—School will begin here Monday July 5 with Mr. Sherman Land as teacher.—Dr. Land and wife will leave for Lone Wolf, Okla., in a few days to visit Mr. H. C. Adams.—Mrs. H. G. Bicknell is planning to visit her father in Pond Creek, Okla. in July.—Mr. Dean Logsdon of Panola called at Dr. Land's Saturday and Sunday.—Corn in the Red Lick bottoms has been damaged with so much rain.—The weather is very warm here but we are glad to have sunshine.—A saw mill has been set in the bottom above Mr. Kelley's and will soon be cutting lumber. The incline that will bring the logs off the mountain is nearly completed.—Mr. W. S. Coyle has taken the job of logging for the Wysbrood Co.

MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, June 28.—Several from here attended Home Coming at Dreyfus Sunday.—Messrs. Charley and Willie Powell were in Cincinnati Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Woods has returned from a visit to her brother in Clay Co.—Mr. John Powell and Miss Martha Powell were shopping in Berea Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dean and Miss Fannie Moyers of Berea spent a few days last week with Mr. Curt Lalin.—Misses Marin and Lula Crawford went to Richmond Friday on business.—Mr. Farris Marcum of Jackson county spent Saturday night with L. C. Powell.—Mrs. Joe Azbill of Richmond was in Kingston on business last week.—Mr. Chester Parks attended church at Speedwell Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Lackey and Mrs. Anna Goodloe spent a day last week with Mr. A. R. Gibbs.

HARTS.

Harts, June 28.—Mr. T. J. Lake of Evergreen visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. O. M. Payne visited J. W. Lake first of week.—Mr. J. E. Hammond and family visited the latter's parents Thursday.—Misses Ella and Minnie Lake attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Guinn went to Berea Monday on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Davis attended the Sunday schools convention at Mallory Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Carrier of Big Hill visited J. F. Hawkins Saturday.—Mr. J. F. Hawkins and wife visited the latter's parents Monday.

TACT OF THE TEACHER

By J. W. JEWELL.

This is a very important point in the work of teaching. This point as I understand it is the teacher's skill to get in close connection with his students. It is essential in a school that ever attains any high rank as an institution of learning, that the teachers and students work in harmony with each other.

The merchant must delight in his business, and get in close connection with his customers, or his business won't be a success.

The lawyer, who would have success must get in close connection with his cases and those absorbed in them, and delight in his practice or his efforts will be in vain.

And even the farmer, who goes at farming because he finds nothing else to do, and who does not lose himself in his task and get in close touch with his task and those who labor for him will find all things going wrong.

I once heard a little story that illustrates this fact, which was as follows: A certain man had a very large farm, and had many laborers, but instead of increasing his wealth, he was getting deeper in debt every year. And his friend came to see him one day, and the farmer told him his condition and asked him for advice.

His friend was surprised, when the farmer told him how much he owed for he had expected to see him in a more prosperous condition, than this. Their conversation was turned onto birds, and the farmer's friend told him that there was some times a white sparrow hatched out in a brood and all the rest fought it so that it did not come out, only right soon in the morning. The farmer wanted to see the bird so that he stirred soon in the morning from that time on and about the first morning he found his hands giving his milk, hay and corn, etc. to their next neighbor. This was soon stopped and everything worked in harmony with the farmer and his hands, and the farmer was soon in a prosperous condition because he was in close touch with those he employed.

When a teacher goes into a school room, where he has many kinds of children to deal with he may have to deal with some in different ways to others, but if he makes a thoro study of human nature, and makes an earnest effort, he will in most cases, get a good result.

So you see it is very essential that a man or woman let them be a teacher, farmer, clerk, doctor, lawyer or in any profession, if they don't work in harmony with those, they have to deal with will be disappointed, but let him or her remedy the evil and all things will come their way.

HE PUT IT GENTLY.

The sages of the general store were discussing the veracity of old Si Perkins when Uncle Bill Abbott planned in.

"What do you think about it, Uncle Bill? they asked him. "Would you call Si Perkins a liar?"

"Wal," answered Uncle Bill slowly, as he thoughtfully studied the ceiling. "I don't know as I'd go so far as to call him a liar exactly, but I do know this much: when feedin' time comes, in order to get any response from his hogs, he has to get somebody else to call 'em for him."—Everybody's Magazine.

PRIZE WINNERS

The fact that the prize Bibles did not arrive in time to be presented at Commencement, caused us to neglect notice of the prize winners this year. The only presentations were of a prize book to each of the men of the graduating classes, by a friend of Marblehead, Mass., and the tool chest given by Wm. R. Belknap of Louisville, which fell to Dock Gilbert. The presentation of this chest was really one of the features of the day and called forth quite an ovation from all the spectators. It came just before the heavy rain, which interfered with exercises following. Gilbert has plenty of friends to share his satisfaction at this success.

The prize Bibles have now arrived and are being distributed by the Registrar to the following persons:

- Lillian Tutbill.
- Elizabeth Marsh.
- William Bozarth.
- Henrietta A. Beecher.
- Lorena Howard.
- Guy Hoggood.
- Edward C. Whitt.
- Hardin Long.
- James R. Randall.
- Denis Slagle.
- David Jenkins.
- Rufus East.
- John Jackson Russell.
- Nettie Gouge.
- Alza Hays.
- Myrtle Beck.
- Gertrude Bratcher.
- Henry L. Williams.
- Laura B. Smith.
- Fred D. Brady.
- Stella McWhorter.
- Mabel Lewis.
- Walter Anderson.
- Pearl Casteel.
- Lee McGuire.

Luck.

"Pa, is there such a thing as luck?" "Of course there is, my boy. It is always luck when a batsman on the opposing team makes a home run."

WANT SULLIVAN AGAIN

In this issue of the Climax appears a call, signed by many Democrats, upon Hon. J. A. Sullivan to consent to become a candidate to again represent Madison County in the next General Assembly of Kentucky. As our people are aware, Mr. Sullivan represented the county in last session. During that time he worked faithfully for, and was instrumental in, the passage of many measures that were not only of inestimable benefit to Madison County, but to the State in general. He gave his entire time to the work, and that at a great loss of attention to his law practice and private business. He let nothing interfere with his duty to his constituents and worked unceasingly to secure legislation for the betterment of our Commonwealth.

Should Mr. Sullivan consent to accept the nomination, we are confident there will not be the slightest opposition in his own party lines, and we doubt exceedingly if the Republicans would make a nomination against him, as they fully realize his sterling worth, and the fact that just such a man is needed in framing the laws of our State. The day of laying aside petty and partisan politics has arrived, and the tax-payers want public servants who will be true to their trusts—men whose character is unquestioned and whose honesty and ability are known, and in Mr. Sullivan they know they have just such a man. The Climax is satisfied that it voices the sentiment of Madison County's substantial citizenship when it joins in the appeal to Mr. Sullivan to become a candidate.—Richmond Climax.

Genius Without Common Sense.

Adam Smith taught the world political economy—he had sense enough to regulate his own affairs. Marchant, prince of political strategists, whose cunning brain wove the most intricate webs of diplomacy, had not the quality to enable him to earn his daily bread.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

she knew about him, and that his great dread of serving a term in the penitentiary goaded him on to do the deed. When run down by the sheriffs, Eastman shot himself. He claimed in a letter to his wife that he had not killed the girl but had simply concealed her body.

ELSIE SIGEL'S MURDERER NOT FOUND:—As yet the New York police have not found Leon Ling, who killed Miss Elsie Sigel, a mission worker among the Chinese. Police all over the United States are using every effort to locate every Chinaman in the country and it is thought important clues can be followed up which will clear the mystery.

DID NOT FLY:—On account of a bad wind the Wright Bros., did not fly their machine at Washington Monday.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

No one has thought to give The Citizen any birthday present—we have got ourselves a new heading, to take the place of the one we have outgrown, but otherwise there are no birthday gifts in sight. However, we are every little while receiving letters from our friends which express appreciation, and which do us about as much good as presents would. We print a few that happen to be in reach—all received in the last few days:—

- "Please don't fail to send me the paper." W. Alford Gahbard, Orpha.
- "I think it is the best paper that comes to the mountains." R. C. Dunagin, Delvinta.
- "We simply cannot get along without The Citizen." L. K. Coddington, Roanoke, Va.
- "Please send me ten copies of the current issue. It is chuck full of good things." C. A. Casteel, Weaver, Ky.

THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. NEWS—all the news of the world, of this county and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. CATTLE—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spoked, etc. FARM HINTS—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. HOME HINTS—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. SCHOOL—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON—A full column every week. STORIES—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. TEMPERANCE—A column of good reading about temperance. AND OTHER THINGS—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:—

- No. 1:—That Citizen Knife. Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2:—The Farmers Rapid Calculator, a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3:—The National Handy Package. Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4:—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky." By William H. Haney a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with The Citizen for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5:—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth." A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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They are easy to get. Just write to The Citizen, Berea, Ky. Tell us that you want to renew. Say what premium you want, and send correct amount of money. Write your name and address plainly. The best way to send the money is by post-office money order. Get one from the postmaster. You can also send your check.

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- Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Abloh.
- Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidell.
- Estill County—Tallitha Logsdon, Happytop; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
- Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Towell, Clover Bottom; J. W. James, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tineber, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Bengel, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.
- Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Temple.
- Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Drayus.
- Owsley County—J. O. Rowlett, Travellers Rest.
- Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Snitton, Level Green.

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